BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.

Office of the ADJUTANT GENERAL *of the Militia of Lower-Canada.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

FORMATIONS, FIELD-EXERCISE,

AND

MOVEMENTS,

OF

THE MILITIA OF LOWER-CANADA.

IN TWO PARTS.

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S *Office*.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Militia of Lower-Canada, judging it expedient and neceſſary for the King's Service in this Country, that one uniform Syſtem of Field Exerciſe and Movements, founded on juſt and true principles, and adapted to the ſtate of the Province, ſhould be eſtabliſhed and practiſed, throughout the whole Militia, is therefore pleaſed to direct, that the regulations and inſtructions, approved of by his Excellency for this important purpoſe, and now detailed and publiſhed herewith, ſhall be ſtrictly followed and adhered to, without any deviation whatſoever therefrom. It is His Excellency's further pleaſure, that all officers appointed to review the Battalions of Militia ſhall pay particular attention to the performance of every part of theſe regulations, and to report their obſervations thereupon, for his information; ſo that the exact uniformity required in all movements may be attained and preſerved, and his Excellency's intention thereby carried into full effect.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,

FRANCIS LE MAISTRE,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL of Militia.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

FORMATION AND MOVEMENTS

OF

THE MILITIA OF LOWER-CANADA.

IN the army, the recruit is completely drilled before he joins the battalion; but, as this method requires a great number of perſons capable of giving the neceſſary inſtructions, it cannot be followed, in this Province, where one ſingle perſon qualified for that purpoſe, will be under the neceſſity of drilling a great number of Militia men: it will therefore be neceſſary to form the men into platoons before proceeding to drill them.

WHEN the platoon or company is formed, they will be inſtructed in the exerciſes and movements, according to theſe regulations.

THE Officers will meet, at a place agreed upon, where they will be previouſly inſtructed in the principles contained in the ſame.

THE

THE manual exerciſe is not that part of military inſtruction which is of the greateſt importance: it has therefore been made as ſimple, as ſhort and as eaſy as poſſible; but the greateſt attention muſt be given to the marching, which is the fundamental and eſſential part of military inſtruction; becauſe it is only by this means that a body of men is capable of manœuvring and real action. It muſt be conſidered as applicable to two objects; that of manœuvring only, and the column of route; the firſt requires preciſion and uniſon of movement, the ſecond is not ſo much ſubject to theſe requiſites.

THE preſent regulations contain no manœuvres, but merely the elements of which manœuvres are afterwards to be formed; this being all that is neceſſary for the preſent.

DEFI-

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY OBSERVATIONS.

Battalion. A Battalion conſiſts, generally, of between 300 and 1000 men, who are divided into 6, 8 or 10 companies.

Regiment. May conſiſt of one or more battalions, each battalion has a diſtinct organization, and the whole is commanded by one Colonel.

Company. The words *Company*, *Diviſion* and *Platoon*, have generally the ſame meaning.

Sub-diviſions. Sub-diviſions of the right, and ſub-diviſions of the left.

Grand diviſions. Conſiſt of two platoons; they are numbered, 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th (and 5th if there are 10 Platoons) from right to left; the grenadiers and light companies act as companies of the battalion.

Sections. Each ſub-diviſion is commonly divided into two *Sections*, ſo as to form four *Sections* in the company, when the platoon it not ſtrong enough, it may be divided into three *Sections*; a *Section* ſhould never be leſs than five files.

Right and left wings. That part of the battalion poſted on the right of the centre (where the colours are placed) is called the *right wing*; that on the left of the centre, the *left wing*.

Right and left centre platoon. The platoon which is placed next on the right of the centre of the battalion, is named the *right centre platoon*; that on the left of the centre, the *left centre platoon*. All theſe denominations of the ranks, files, platoons, &c. &c. are preſerved, whether the battalion is faced to the front or the rear.

Covering. In a military ſenſe, an individual is ſaid to *cover* another by being placed directly behind him.

Filing.

Filing. A platoon (or company) is ſaid to march *by files*, when the platoon, being formed in line, faces, either to the right or to the left, and ſo march in any direction; in this mode of marching, there is but one file in front.

Wheeling by files. A file may wheel its head to either flank, each file making its ſeparate wheel without altering its time of march, and each file will wheel as the leading one has done, at the place where the leading one wheeled.

Pivot. In column, when the right of the battalion is in front, the left is the *Pivot* flank; and when the left of the battalion is in front, the right is the *pivot* flank; the *pivot* files of men, in marching in column, remain cloſe to their *pivot* officers, and preſerve the true diſtance.

Pivot of the reverse flank; Is the man on the oppoſite flank to the Pivot; it is on him that the Platoon dreſſes in wheeling, and he dreſſes on the Pivot.

Captain, commanding a platoon. Is the officer having the command of the platoon.

Wheeling. A diviſion *wheels* when one flank of it ſtanding faſt, or being moveable only in a ſmall degree, all the reſt of the diviſion moves round, either backward or forward describing portions of concentric circles, like a gate upon its hinges.

Counter-marching. A diviſion *Counter-marches*, when it marches in ſuch a manner as to bring its front to its former rear, and its proper right to its former left.

Facing. A man *faces to the right* or *to the left*, when he turns to the right hand, or to the left hand.

Fall in. Is a word of command for every Militia man to take his proper place in the ranks.

Dreſſing in alignement. The *alignement* is the line upon which the battalion forms, or marches when in column,

or

or the line to which the battalion is to march or to form; to *aligne* a diviſion is to form it in an *alignement*.

Diſmiſs'd. A word of command for every man to break off and proceed to his quarters.

Sizing. To *ſize a diviſion* is to place the men who compoſe it according to their ſize, or height, in a particular order.

Rank and file. The parallel rows in which troops are diſpoſed in a diviſion, from front to rear, are called *ranks*. The *files* are the parallel rows in which ſoldiers are placed from one flank of a diviſion to the other.

Supernumerary Rank. The uſe of this rank, which is of great importance, particularly to young troops, is to keep up the other ranks in their places.

Column. A battalion is *in column*, when the diviſions that compoſe it, are ranged not in line, but ſtand the one directly behind the other, paralled to each other.

Cloſe column. When the diviſions are cloſe to each other (that is not more than one pace aſunder,) it is called a *cloſe column*.

Deploying. A column is ſaid *to deploy*, (from the French word *déployer*,) when the diviſions that compoſe it, unfold or open out, and then form a line upon ſome one of thoſe diviſions.

Doubling; moving up. A diviſion marching in line if obliged to diminiſh the extent of its front, may double to the right or left; and when the part that doubled, returns to its original poſition, it is ſaid to *move up*.

Baſe line. The line formed by the firſt platoon that enters into an alignement is termed the *Baſe line*.

Point of appui; Point of formation. When troops are to form in a ſtraight line, two points muſt be previouſly aſcertained. One the *point of appui*, the point at which one flank of the body to be formed is to be placed, the

other, the *point of formation*, (called alſo the point of dreſſing, and the point of view) which is beyond the other flank of that body, and on which its front rank is directed.

Pivot flank, and reverse flank of a column. For the purpoſe of forming correct lines; the flanks of a column are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the *pivot-flank* and the *reverse flank*; the *pivot flank* of a column is that flank which whe wheeled up to, preſerves the diviſions of the line in their proper order.

Reverse flank. The flank of a column that is not the pivot, is called the *reverse flank.*

Echellon. When the diviſions of a Battalion, or larger body, are placed (like the ſteps of a flight of ſtairs) parallel to each other, but the one not directly behind the other, as in column, they form an *Echellon column*, or as it is oftener called, ſimply *an Echellon.*

Drill. Is the inſtruction and forming of men to military exerciſe and movements.

Flugal-man. The *Flugal-man*, is the perſon who marks the time. He is always placed in front of the battalion, a little to the right that he may be better ſeen by the whole of the men.

Camp Colours, Camp Colour men. The *Camp Colours* are ſmall colours which are uſed to mark out the ground on which troops are to exerciſe, or the directions in which they are to form or march. The Camp colour-men, are active and intelligent men appointed to place the colours according to the direction of the proper Officer.

Close order; Is when the ranks are placed at one pace or thirty inches diſtant the one from the other.

At *open order* the diſtance between the ranks is two paces.

PART

PART I.

Drill of a Platoon without Arms.

Formation of the Militia.

THE fundamental formation of the Militia will be in two ranks: The men ſhould, however, be perfectly familiar with the manner of forming in three ranks, as pointed out in another part of theſe regulations. Each man muſt be placed in the ranks, ſo that when he ſtands in the proper poſition of a Soldier, his elbows ſlightly touch the elbows of his right and left hand men; but by no means ſo as to impede the free movement of the arms. The ranks muſt be in cloſe order that is, the heels of the rear rank men, muſt be placed on a line one pace or thirty inches from the line of the heels of the men in the front rank; and every man in the rear rank, muſt exactly cover the man in his front. Theſe diſtances and poſitions must be invariably maintained in all ſituations, where it is not otherwiſe ordered.

Formation of a Company or Platoon, two deep ſized according to the height of the men.

SUPPOSING the number of Militia men to be ſixty, the ſmalleſt man is to be placed at the point intended to be the centre of the line, the next in ſize, at his left, the next at his right, and ſo on, alternately. By this method the talleſt men will be placed on the flanks; the company is afterwards to be divided into four ſections and 2 ſub-diviſions. The following *caution* is then to be given, "The fifteen men on the right flank, and the fifteen on "the left will form the firſt rank." At the word, *to the right and left inwards*, the ſections of the right and

left flanks face to the centre; and at the word *march*, the two ſections in the centre march two ſteps to the rear, and the ſections on the right and left flanks march forward till they meet; at the words, *halt*, *front*, they ſtop and face to the front. The words of command *to the right and left inwards*, *march*, *halt*, *front*, muſt then be given.

When the movement is executed, the talleſt men will be placed in the firſt rank. The Captain is to take poſt at the right of the firſt rank, the Enſign at the left, and both are to be covered by a Serjeant; the Lieutenant and the other Serjeant will make a third or ſupernumerary rank three feet in the rear of the ſecond rank. The Corporals or the moſt intelligent men, muſt be placed in the firſt rank, to the right and left of each ſub-diviſion. In the abſence of the Officers, the Serjeants take their place, and the Corporals the place of the Serjeants. If the platoon is to join others, the Enſign and his covering Serjeant, leave the flank and retire to the third, or ſupernumerary rank; the Lieutenant taking poſt on the right, and the Enſign on the left, and the Serjeants between them.

Officers and Serjeants of the Supernumerary rank are in the rear of their reſpective companies; when the battalion is halted, or marching in line, they are three paces from the rear rank. In open column, they are within one pace of the rear rank. In cloſe column, they go on the flank of their diviſion which is not the pivot.

The following is perhaps the eaſieſt method of fizing a company; having an exact ſize roll of it, (that is a roll or liſt in which the names of the men follow according to their ſize.

When the Company is to take Open Order from Close Order.

Rear Ranks, taken open Order. — At this command, flank men on the right and left of the rear ranks, ſtep back to mark the ground on which each rank reſpectively is to halt, and dreſs at open diſtance; they face to the right, and ſtand covered; every other individual remains ready to move.

At

March,
The Officers will take poſt in the rear.
March.
Front.

At this command, the flank men front, and the rear ranks fall back one and two paces, each dreſſing by the right, the inſtant it arrives on its ground, the officers face to the right, marching through the ſeveral intervals occupied by the Serjeants; and when three paces beyond the rear rank, they halt, and then receive the word front.

The inſtructor will, in the commencement, cauſe the ranks to be opened to the diſtance of three or four feet, for the greater facility of examining the poſition of every Militia man.

The Officers of the Platoon may be permitted to leave their ranks to aſſiſt in the inſtruction of the men, when aſſembled ſolely for exerciſe; but they muſt ſtill obſerve with the ſtricteſt attention, that the general poſition be not deranged.

Manner of Inſtructing.

THE ſeveral heads of inſtruction for the Militia are to be attended to, and followed, in the manner and order here ſet forth. It requires in the inſtructors to whom this duty is intruſted, and who are to be anſwerable for the execution of it, the moſt unremitting perſeverance and accurate knowledge of the part each has to teach, and a clear and conciſe manner of conveying his inſtructions; but with a firmneſs that will command from men a perfect attention to the directions he is giving them. He muſt allow for the weak capacity of the learner; be patient, not rigorous, where endeavour and good will are evidently not wanting: quickneſs is not at firſt to be required, it is the reſult of much practice. If officers and inſtructors are not critically exact in their own commands, and in obſerving the execution of what is required from others, ſlovenlineſs muſt take place, labour be ineffectual, and the end propoſed will never be attained.

The word of command muſt always be given ſhort, quick and loud. Every Officer muſt be accuſtomed to give his words of command, even to the ſmalleſt bodies, in the full extent of his voice.

There

There are two ſorts of words of Command; the one to ſerve as a caution, the other for the execution of the motion or movement. The firſt are to be pronounced in an elevated voice, clear and diſtinct, weighing a little on the laſt ſyllable: the laſt, are, to be given quick and loud, in the manner before mentioned.

The inſtructors muſt always explain whatever they teach, in a conciſe and diſtinct manner: they must alſo execute whatever they may have occaſion to command; that the learner may have, at the ſame time, both precept and example.

Position of a Soldier.

The equal ſquareneſs of the ſhoulders and body to the front is the firſt and great principle of the poſition of a ſoldier.—The heels muſt be in a line, and cloſed—The knees ſtrait without ſtifneſs.—The toes a little turned out, ſo that the feet may form an angle of about 60 degrees. Let the arms hang near the body, but not ſtiff, the flat part of the hand and little finger touching the thigh; the thumbs as far back as the ſeams of the breeches.—The elbows and ſhoulders to be kept back; the belly rather drawn in, and the breaſt advanced, but without conſtraint; the body upright, but inclining forward, ſo that the weight of it principally bears on the fore part of the feet; the head to be erect, and neither turned to the right nor left.

Standing at Eaſe.

Stand at Eaſe — On the words *Stand at Eaſe*, the right foot is to be drawn back about ſix inches, and the greateſt part of the weight of the body brought upon it; the left knee a little bent; the hands brought together before the body; but the ſhoulders to be kept back and ſquare; the head to the front, and the whole attitude without conſtraint.

On the word *Attention*, the hands are to

Attention. to fall ſmartly down the outſide of the thighs; the right heel to be brought up in a line with the left; and the proper unconſtrained poſition of a ſoldier immediately reſumed.

When ſtanding at eaſe for any conſiderable time in cold weather, the men may be permitted, by command, to move their limbs; but without quitting their ground, ſo that upon the word *Attention*, no one ſhall have materially loſt his dreſſing in the line.

Eyes to the Right.

Eyes Right. On the words, *Eyes to the Right*, glance the eyes to the right, with the ſlighteſt turn poſſible of the head. At the words *Eyes to the left*, caſt the eyes in like manner to the left. On the words, *Eyes to the Front*, the look, and head, are to be directly to the front, the habitual poſition of the ſoldier.

Eyes left.

Eyes front.

Theſe motions are only uſeful on the wheeling of diviſions, or when dreſſing is ordered after a halt; and particular attention muſt be paid in the ſeveral turnings of the eyes, to prevent the ſoldier from moving his body, which ſhould be preſerved perfectly ſquare to the front.

The Facings.

In going through the facings, the left heel never quits the ground; the body muſt rather incline forward, and the knees be kept ſtraight.

To the Right face. 1ſt. Place the hollow of the right foot ſmartly againſt the left heel, keeping the ſhoulders ſquare to the front.

2d. Raise the toes, and turn to the right on both heels.

1ſt.

To the left face.

1st. Place the right heel againſt the hollow of the left foot, keeping the ſhoulders ſquare to the front.

2d. Raiſe the toes, and turn to the left on both heels.

To the Right about face.

1st. Place the ball of the right toe againſt the left heel, keeping the ſhoulders ſquare to the front.

2d. Raiſe the toes, and turn to the right about on both heels.

3d. Bring the right foot ſmartly back in a line with the left.

To the left about face.

1st. Place the right heel againſt the ball of the left foot, keeping the ſhoulders ſquare to the front.

2d. Raiſe the toes, and turn to the left about on both heels.

3d. Bring up the right ſmartly in a line with the left.

The greateſt preciſion muſt be obſerved in theſe facings, for if they are not exactly executed, a body of men, after being properly dreſſed, will loſe their dreſſing, on every ſmall movement of facing.

Poſition in Marching.

March.

In marching the ſoldier muſt maintain, as much as poſſible, the poſition of the body as directed. He muſt be well balanced on his limbs. His arms and hands, without ſtiffneſs, muſt be kept ſteady by his ſides, and not ſuffered to vibrate. He muſt not be allowed to ſtoop forward, ſtill leſs to lean back. His body muſt be kept ſquare to the front, and thrown rather more forward in marching than when halted, that it may accompany the movement of the leg and thigh, which movement muſt ſpring from the haunch. The ham muſt be ſtretched, but without ſtiffening the knee. The toe

toe a little pointed, and kept near the ground, ſo that the ſhoe ſoles may not be viſible to a perſon in front. The head to be kept well up, ſtraight to the front, and the eyes not ſuffered to be caſt down. The foot, without being drawn back, muſt be placed flat on the ground.

Ordinary Step.

The length of each pace, from heel to heel, is 30 inches, and the learner muſt be taught to take 75 of theſe ſteps in a minute, without tottering, and with perfect ſteadineſs.

The *ordinary* ſtep being the pace on all occaſions whatever, unleſs greater celerity be particularly ordered, the learner muſt be carefully trained, and thoroughly inſtructed in this moſt eſſential part of his duty, and perfectly made to underſtand, that he is to maintain it for a long period of time together, both in line and in column, and in rough as well as ſmooth ground, which he may be required to march over. This is the ſloweſt ſtep which is taught, and is alſo applied in all movements of parade.

The Halt.

Halt. On the word *Halt*, let the rear foot be brought upon a line with the advanced one, ſo as to finiſh the ſtep which was taking when the command was given.

N. B. The words *Halt wheel*,—*Halt front*,—*Halt dreſs*, are each to be conſidered as one word of command, and no pauſe made betwixt the parts of their execution.

Oblique Step.

When the learner has acquired the regular length and cadence of the ordinary pace, he is to be taught the oblique ſtep. At

To the left Oblique—March.

the words, *To the left Oblique—March*, without altering his perſonal ſquareneſs of poſition, he will, when he is to ſtep with his left foot, point and carry it forward 19 inches in the diagonal line, to the left, which gives about 13 inches to the ſide, and about 13 inches to the front. On the word *Two*, he will bring his right foot 50 inches forward, ſo that the right heel be placed 13 inches directly before the left one. In this poſition he will pauſe, and on the word *Two*, continue to march, as before directed, by advancing his left foot 19 inches, pauſing at each ſtep till confirmed in his poſition; it being eſſentially neceſſary to take the greateſt care that his ſhoulders be preſerved ſquare to the front. From the combination of theſe two movements, the general obliquity gained will amount to an angle of about 25 degrees. When the learner is habituated to the lengths and directions of the ſtep, he muſt be made to continue the march, without pauſing, with firmneſs, and in the cadence of the ordinary pace, viz. 75 ſteps in the minute.

Dreſſing when halted.

Dreſs.

Dreſſing is to be taught equally by the left as by the right. On the word *Dreſs*, each individual will caſt his eyes to the point to which he is ordered to dreſs, with the ſmalleſt turn poſſible of the head, but preſerving the ſhoulders and body ſquare to their front. The whole perſon of the man muſt move as may be neceſſary, and bending backward or forward is not to be permitted. He muſt take ſhort quick ſteps, thereby gradually and exactly to gain his poſition, and on no account be ſuffered to attempt it by any ſudden or violent alteration, which muſt infallibly derange whatever

ver is beyond him. The faces of the men, and not their breaſts or feet, are the line of dreſſing. Each man is to be able juſt to diſtinguiſh the lower part of the face of the ſecond man beyond him.

In dreſſing, the eyes of the men are always turned to the officer, who gives the word *Dreſs*; and who is poſted at the point by which the body halts; and who from that point corrects his men, on a point at or beyond his oppoſite flank.

The faults to be avoided, and generally committed by the learner in dreſſing, are, paſſing the line; the head too forward, and body kept back, the ſhoulders not ſquare; the head turned too much.

Two, or more men, being moved forward, or backward, a given number of paces, and placed in the new line, and direction, the following commands will be given;

By the *Right, forward—Dreſs*
By the *Right, backward—Dreſs*
By the *Left, forward—Dreſs*
By the *Left, backward—Dreſs*

Eyes front. As ſoon as the dreſſing is accompliſhed, the words *Eyes front*, will be given, that heads may be replaced, and remain ſquare to the front.

Stepping out.

Step out. The Platoon marches as already directed in ordinary time. On the word, *Step out*, the learner muſt be taught to lengthen his ſtep to 33 inches, by leaning forward a little, but without altering the cadence.

This ſtep is neceſſary when a temporary exertion in line, and to the front, is required; and is applied both to ordinary and quick time.

Mark Time.

Mark Time. On the words *Mark Time*, the foot then advancing completes its pace; after which

Ordinary Step. the cadence is continued, without gaining any ground, but alternately throwing out the foot, and bringing it back ſquare with the other. At the words *Ordinary Step*, the uſual pace of 30 inches will be taken.

This ſtep is neceſſary marching in line, when any particular battalion is advanced, and has to wait for the coming up of others.

Stepping Short.

Step Short. On the word, *Step Short*, the foot advancing will finiſh its pace, and afterwards each learner will ſtep as far as the ball of his toe, and no farther, until the word *Ordinary Step*, be given, when the uſual pace of 30 inches is to be taken.

Ordinary Step.

This ſtep is uſeful when a momentary retardment of either a battalion in line, or of a diviſion in column, ſhall be required.

Changing the Feet.

Change Feet. To change the feet in marching, the advancing foot completes its pace, the ball of the other is brought up quickly to the heel of the advanced one, which inſtantly makes another ſtep forward, ſo that the cadence may not be loſt.

This may be required of an individual, who is ſtepping with a different foot from the reſt of his diviſion, in doing which he will in fact take two ſucceſſive ſteps with the ſame foot.

The Side or Closing Step.

The ſide or cloſing ſtep is performed from the halt in ordinary time, by the following commands:

Cloſe to the Right—March.
Cloſe to the Left—March.

Cloſe to the Right, In cloſing to the right, on the word *March*, eyes are turned to the right, and each

March. each man carries his right foot about 12 inches directly to his right (or if the files are cloſed, to his neighbour's left foot), and inſtantly brings up his left foot, till the heel touches his right heel: he then pauſes ſo as to perform this movement in ordinary time, and proceeds to take the next ſtep in the ſame manner; the whole with perfect preciſion of time, ſhoulders kept ſquare, knees not bent, and in the true line on which the *Halt.* body is formed.—At the word *Halt*, the whole halt, turn their eyes to the front, and are perfectly ſteady.

Back Step.

Step back, March. The *back ſtep* is performed in the ordinary time and length of pace, from the halt, on the command *Step Back—March*, the men muſt be taught to move ſtraight to the rear, preſerving the ſhoulders ſquare to the front, and the body erect.—On the *Halt.* word *Halt*, the foot in front muſt be brought back ſquare with the other.

A few paces only of the back ſtep can be neceſſary at a time.

The Quick Step.

Quick March The cadence of the ordinary pace having become perfectly habitual to the men, they are now to be taught to march at quick time, which is 108 ſteps in the minute, each of 30 inches, making 270 feet in a minute. The command *Quick, March*, being given with a pauſe between them; the word *Quick*, is to be conſidered as a caution, and the whole to remain perfectly ſtill and ſteady; on the word *March*, they ſtep off with the left feet, keeping the body in the ſame poſture, and the ſhoulders

ſquare

ſquare to the front; the foot to be lifted off the ground, that it may clear any ſtones, or other impediments in the way, and to be thrown forward, and placed firm; the whole of the ſole to touch the ground, and not the heel alone; the knees are not to be bent, neither are they to be ſtiffened, ſo as to occaſion fatigue or conſtraint. The arms to hang with eaſe down the outſide of the thigh, a very ſmall motion to prevent conſtraint may be permitted; but not to ſwing out, and thereby occaſion the leaſt turn, or movement of the ſhoulder, the head is to be kept to the front, the body well up, and the utmoſt ſteadineſs to be preſerved.

This is the pace to be uſed in all *Filings* of diviſions from line into column, or from column into line; and by battalion column of manœuvre, when independently changing poſition. It may occaſionally be uſed in the column of march of ſmall bodies, when the route is ſmooth, and no obſtacles occur; but in the march in line of a conſiderable body it is not to be required; and very ſeldom in a column of manœuvre; otherwiſe fatigue muſt ariſe to the men, and more time will be loſt by hurry and inaccuracy, than is attempted to be gained by quickneſs.

The word *March*, given ſingly, at all times denotes that *ordinary* time is to be taken, when the *quick march* is meant that word will precede the other. The word *March* marks the beginning of movements from the *Halt*; but is not given when the body is in previous motion.

The Quickeſt Step.

The quickeſt Step, or wheeling march is 120 ſteps of 30 inches each, or 300 feet in the minute, the directions already given for the march in quick time relate equally to the march in quickeſt time.

PLUMMETS which vibrate the required times of march in a minute, ſhould be uſed to correct uncertainty of movement, the lengths of the Plummets will be as follows:

One for ordinary time, 75 vibrations in a minute, the length,

length, 24 inches and 96 hundredth parts of an inch; one for quick time, 108 vibrations in a minute, the length 12 inches, 3 hundredth parts of an inch, and one for quickeſt or wheeling time, 120 vibrations in a minute, the length to be 9 inches, and 8 tenths of an inch, the two firſt are moſt requiſite. A muſquet ball ſuſpended by a ſtring not liable to ſtretch will anſwer the purpoſe, if the different lengths are marked on this ſtring, one plummet will be ſufficient.

The ground on which the men march ſhould be divided by bricks, or ſome other viſible marks into 150 or 200 paces of 30 inches each, on theſe marks the Platoon ſhould march in regulated time, both ſlow and quick, until it habitually marches with correctneſs.

Cloſe Order.

Rear Ranks, take cloſe Order, March. — The ranks cloſe within one pace, marching one and two paces and then halting. The officers move round the flanks of the company in their reſpective poſts.

Marching to the Front and Rear.

The platoon or diviſion, is to be particularly well dreſſed; files correct; heads kept up; the rear ranks covering exactly, and each individual to have his juſt attitude and poſition before the platoon is ordered to move.—The march will be made by the right or left flank, and a proper trained man will therefore conduct it.—The word *Platoon*, or *Diviſion*, may be given as a caution; and at the word *March*, each man ſteps forward a full pace.—The men muſt not turn their heads to the hand to which they are dreſſing, as a turning of the ſhoulders would undoubtedly follow.—Their elbows muſt be kept ſteady, without conſtraint; if they are opened from the body, the next man muſt be preſſed upon; if they are cloſed, there ariſes

Caution.

March.

riſes an improper diſtance which muſt be filled up; either caſe waving on the march will take place, and muſt therefore be avoided.

Halt, Front, March. Turning to the right or left, or about, in march, is not to be at firſt practiſed: but the platoon is to *halt, front*, by command, and then *march*.

Changing from *ordinary* to *quick time*, and from *quick* to *ordinary time*, muſt always be preceded by a previous, but inſtantaneous *halt*; although this may not appear eſſential for the movements of a platoon, diviſion, or battalion, it is abſolutely ſo for thoſe of a larger body, and is therefore required in ſmall ones.

On many occaſions where a body great or ſmall, after a movement to the rear, or in file, is immediately to reſume its proper front; inſtead of the words to halt, and face about, the word *halt front*, as one command will be given, when it is inſtantly to face to its proper front in line. Nor in general ſhould there be any ſenſible pauſe between the halt front of any body; and it is after fronting, that the dreſſing, if neceſſary, is ordered to take place.

File Marching.

To the—face. The platoon muſt firſt *face*, and then be inſtructed to cover each other exactly in file, ſo that the head of the man immediately before, may conceal the heads of all the others in his front.—The ſtricteſt obſervance of all the rules for marching is particularly neceſſary in marching by files, which is firſt to be taught at the *ordinary time*, and afterwards in *quick time*.

March. On the word *March*, the whole are immediately to ſtep off together, gaining at the very firſt ſtep 30 inches, and ſo continuing each ſtep without increaſing the diſtance betwixt each man, every man locking or placing his advanced foot on the ground, before the ſpot from whence his preceding man had taken up his,—no looking down, nor leaning

ing backward is to be ſuffered, on any pretence whatever,—the leader is to be directed to march ſtraight forward to ſome diſtant object given him for that purpoſe, and the men made to cover one another during the march, with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs,—great attention muſt be paid to prevent them from marching with their knees bent, which they will be very apt to do at firſt, from an apprehenſion of treading upon the heels of thoſe before them.

The platoon, when marching in file, muſt be accuſtomed to wheel its head to either flank; each file following ſucceſſively, without loſing, or increaſing diſtance.—On this occaſion, each file makes its ſeparate wheel on a pivot moveable in a very ſmall degree, but without altering its march, or the eyes of the rear ranks being turned from their front rank.—The front rank men, whether, they are pivot men, or not, muſt keep up to their diſtance, and the wheeling men muſt take a very extended ſtep, and loſe no time in moving on.

Countermarch by Files.

The platoon, when it is to countermarch, muſt always be conſidered as a diviſion of a battalion in column; the inſtructor of the drill will therefore, previous to his giving the caution to countermarch, ſignify whether the right or left is ſuppoſed to be in front, that the commander of the platoon, and his covering ſerjeant, may be placed on the pivot flank before ſuch caution is given, as it is an invariable rule in the countermarch of the diviſion of a column by files, that the facings be made from the flank, then the pivot one, to the one which is to become ſuch.

FACE. QUICK MARCH, On the word TO THE RIGHT, or LEFT, FACE, the platoon faces, the commander of it immediately goes to the other flank, and his covering ſerjeant advancing to the ſpot which he has quitted, faces to the right about.—At the word QUICK MARCH, the whole, except the ſerjeant coverer, ſtep off together, the platoon officer wheeling

Halt, Front, Dreſs. — ſhort round the rear rank, (viz: to his right, if he has ſhifted to the right of the platoon; or to his left, if he be on the left of it); and proceeds, followed by the platoon in file, till he has conducted his pivot front rank man cloſe to his ſerjeant, who has remained immoveable, he then gives the words *Halt*, *Front*, and *Dreſs*, ſquares, and cloſes his platoon on his ſerjeant, and then replaces him.

All countermarches by files neceſſarily tend to an extenſion of the files; unity of ſtep is therefore abſolutely indiſpenſable, and the greateſt care muſt be taken that the wheel of each file be made cloſe, quick, and at an increaſed length of ſtep of the wheeling man, ſo as not to retard or lengthen out the march of the whole.

Companies, or their diviſions, when brought up in file to a new line are not to ſtand in that poſition, till the men cover each other minutely; but the inſtant the leading man is at his point, they will receive the word *Halt*, *front*, and in that ſituation cloſe in, and dreſs correctly.

Forming to the Front from File.

HALT, FRONT, CAUTION. — The platoon when marching in file may form to its front, either in ſections, ſub-diviſions, or in platoon.—The right flank being ſuppoſed to lead, on the word, HALT, FRONT, the platoon inſtantly halts, and faces to its left: the CAUTION is then given, BY SECTIONS, SUB-DIVISIONS, OR PLATOON, ON THE LEFT BACKWARD WHEEL, and at the word MARCH, the wheel ordered is made.

FRONT FORM PLATOON. — But in ſituations where it may have been neceſſary to order an extenſion of files (ſuch as will ſometimes occur in marching through the ſtreets of a town) a body thus moving, in order to avoid incorrect diſtances between the diviſions, may form to the front in the following manner, either by platoon, ſub-diviſions, or ſections.—On the word TO THE FRONT FORM PLATOON; the front rank man of the leading file alone halts, is inſtantly cover-

covered by his center and rear rank men: every other file of the platoon makes a half face to the left, and ſucceſſively moving up, dreſſes on the right file; when the commander of the platoon ſees it is properly dreſſed, he gives the word *Eyes left*, and places himſelf on the pivot flank.

Eyes left.

FRONT FORM SUB-DIVISIONS.

Should the order have been, TO THE FRONT FORM SUB-DIVISIONS (FORM SECTIONS), the leading ſub-diviſion, or ſection, will proceed in the manner already detailed for the platoon; the ſucceeding ſub-diviſions, or ſections, will each continue moving on, until its front file arrives at the proper forming diſtance from the diviſion in its front, when it will receive from its commander the word, *To the front form*, and will inſtantly form up by files in the manner already deſcribed.

Front form.

Forming from File to either Flank.

The platoon marching in file (ſuppoſe from the right) has only to halt and front, to be formed to the left flank.

Right form.

To form to the right it will receive the word, *To the right form;* the front rank man of the leading file, inſtantly turns to his right, and halts; his center and rear rank men at the ſame time move round and cover him. All the other files of the platoon make a half turn to their left, and move round ſucceſſively, in a line with the right hand file; the center and rear rank men of each file keeping cloſed well up to their file leaders.

Wheeling forward from the Halt.

Right wheel.

At the word, *To the Right wheel*, the man on the right of the rank faces to the right; and the rear rank, if at one pace diſtance,

March. lock up, in the quickeſt time; on the word *March*, they ſtep off together, the whole, turning their eyes to the left (the wheeling flank) except the man on the left of the rank, who looks inwards, and, during the wheel, becomes a kind of baſe line for the others to conform to, and maintain the uniformity of front.—The outward wheeling man always lengthens his ſtep to 33 inches, the whole obſerve the ſame time, but each man ſhortening his ſtep in proportion as he is nearer to the ſtanding flank on which the wheel is made,—during the wheel, the whole remain cloſed to the ſtanding flank; that is, they touch, without incommoding their neighbour; nor muſt they ſtoop forward, but remain upright,—opening out from the ſtanding flank is to be avoided; cloſing in upon it, during the wheel, is to be reſiſted,—On *Halt, Dreſs.* the word *Halt, Dreſs*, each man halts immediately, without jumping forward, or making any falſe movements.

Wheeling from the March.

The men muſt firſt be taught to perform this wheeling at the *ordinary time*, and afterwards in the *quickeſt*, or *proper wheeling time*,—the platoon, marching to the front at the ordinary time, receives the word of *Halt, Right Wheel.* command, *Halt, Right Wheel*, the man on the right of the platoon inſtantly halts, and faces to his right; the reſt of the platoon turning their eyes to the wheeling flank (as directed in the preceding ſection), immediately change the ſtep together to *wheeling time*; as ſoon as the portion of the circle to be wheeled is completed, the *Halt, Dreſs.* words *Halt, Dreſs*, will be given (a pauſe of 2 or 3 ſeconds may be made) and then *March.* *March*, on which the whole platoon ſteps off together at the ordinary time.

Wheel-

Wheeling into Line from Open Column of Sub-diviſions.

HALT. The platoon being in open column of ſub-diviſions, marching at the ordinary ſtep on the alignement, receives the word HALT, from the inſtructor of the drill; both diviſions inſtantly halt, and the inſtructor ſees that the leaders of the diviſions are correct on the line in which they have moved; he then gives the word (ſuppoſing the right of the platoon to be in front) by ſub-diviſions TO THE LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE; on which the commander of the platoon goes to the center of his ſub-diviſion, the two pivot men face to their left exactly ſquare with the alignement, and a ſerjeant runs out and places himſelf in a line with them, ſo as to mark the preciſe point at which the right flank of the leading ſub-diviſion is to halt, when it ſhall have completed its wheel.—At the word MARCH, the whole wheel up in quickeſt time; during the wheel, the commander of the platoon, turning towards his men, inclines to the wheeling flank, and gives the word *Halt dreſs*, at the moment the wheel of the diviſion is completing; the commander of the platoon, if neceſſary, corrects the internal dreſſing of the platoon on the ſerjeant and pivot men; this dreſſing muſt be quickly made, and when done, the commander of the platoon gives word *Eyes front*, in a moderate tone of voice, and takes poſt in line.

LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE.

MARCH.

Halt dreſs.

Eyes front.

In all wheels of the diviſions of a column that are to be made on a halted pivot in order to form line, the flank man of the front rank on the hand wheeled to, is ſuch pivot, not the officer who may be on that flank, and whoſe buſineſs is to conform to it.

All wheelings by ſub-diviſions, or ſections, from line into column, or from column into line, are performed on the word given by the commander of a battalion when the whole of the battalion is at the ſame inſtant ſo to wheel; or on

on the word given by the commander of the company, when, companies ſingly, or ſucceſſively, ſo wheel: they are not to be repeated by the leaders of its diviſions.

Increaſing and diminiſhing the Front of an Open Column halted.

Increaſing.

FORM PLATOON.
Rear Sub-diviſion, left Oblique, Q. March. Forward.

The platoon ſtanding in open column of ſub-diviſion, (ſuppoſe the right in front) receives from the inſtructor of the drill a caution to FORM PLATOON—The commander of the platoon turning round inſtantly orders *Rear Sub-diviſion, left Oblique.—Quick March.* When it has obliqued ſo as to open its right flank, he gives the word *Forward;* and on its arriving in a line with the firſt diviſion, he orders, *Halt, Dreſs*, and takes poſt on the left, the pivot flank of the platoon.

Diminiſhing.

FORM SUB-DIVISIONS.
Left Sub-diviſion, inwards face. Q. March, Halt, Front, Left Dreſs.

On the cautionary command from the inſtructor of the drill to FORM SUB-DIVISIONS, the ſerjeants coverers falls back to mark the point where the left flank of the ſub-diviſion is to be placed.—The commander of the platoon advancing one ſtep, orders *Left ſub-diviſion, inwards face*, and inſtantly on facing, the three leading files diſengage to the rear. At the word *Quick March*, the file paſſes round, and behind the ſerjeant, and at the proper inſtant receives the words, *Halt, Front, Left Dreſs.*—The commander of the platoon is now on the left flank of the firſt ſub-diviſion, and his ſerjeant on that of the ſecond.

It is to be obſerved as a general rule in diminiſhing the front of a column, by the doubling of ſub-diviſions or ſections (whether the column, be halted or in motion) that the ſub-diviſion, or ſection, on the *reverſe* flank, is the one behind which the other ſub-diviſions or ſections, double.—Thus, when the right is in front, the doubling will be in the

the rear of the right diviſion; and vice versâ, when the left is in front; by which means, the column is at all times in a ſituation to form line to the flank, with its diviſions in their natural order, by ſimply wheeling up on the pivot flanks. And in increaſing the front of a column, the rear ſub-diviſions, or ſections, oblique to the hand the pivot flank is on; ſo that when the right is in front, the obliquing will be to the left; and the reverſe when the left is in front.

Marching on an Alignement, in Open Column of Sub-Diviſions.

MARCH. The platoon having wheeled backwards by ſub-diviſions from line, and a diſtant marked object in the prolongation of the two pivot flanks being taken; the commander of the platoon, who is now on the pivot flank of the leading ſub-diviſion, immediately fixes on his intermediate points to march on. On the word MARCH, given by the inſtructor of the drill, both diviſions ſtep off at the ſame inſtant; the leader of the firſt diviſions marching with the utmoſt ſteadineſs and equality of pace on the points he has taken; and the commander of the ſecond diviſion preſerving the leader of the firſt in an exact line with the diſtant object; at the ſame time he keeps the diſtance neceſſary for forming from the preceding diviſion; which diſtance is to be taken from the front rank. The objects are in themſelves ſufficient to occupy the whole attention of the leaders of the two diviſions; therefore they muſt not look to, nor endeavour to correct the march of their diviſions, which care muſt be intirely left to the non-commiſſioned officers of the ſupernumerary rank.

In

In open Column of Sub-diviſions wheeling into a new Direction, on a moveable Pivot.

Right Shoulders Forward. The commander of the leading ſub-diviſion, when at a due diſtance from the intended new direction, will give the word *Right* (or left) *Shoulders forward*, on which the pivot man, without altering either the time or length of his pace, continues his march on the circumference of the leſſer circle, and tracing out a conſiderable arch, on the principle of dreſſing, gradually brings round his rank to the direction required, without obliging the other flank, which is deſcribing the circumference of a larger circle, to too great hurry:—and he himſelf carefully preſerving the rate of march, without the leaſt alteration of ſtep or time, will begin to circle in his own perſon from the old into the new direction, ſo as not to make an abrupt wheel, or that either flank ſhall be ſtationary; the reſt of his diviſion on the principle of dreſſing will conform to the direction he is giving them: when this is effected, he will give the word *Forward.* The leader of the ſecond ſub-diviſion, when he arrives at the ground on which the firſt began to wheel, will in this manner follow the exact track of the firſt, always preſerving his proper diſtance from him.

Forward.

This without the conſtraint of formal wheels, a column, when not confined on its flanks, may be conducted in all kinds of winding and changeable directions: for if the changes be made gradual and circling, and that the pivot leaders of diviſions purſue their proper path at the ſame uniform equal pace, the true diſtances of diviſions will be preſerved, which is the great regulating object on this occaſion, and to which every other conſideration muſt give way.

To whichever hand the wheel is made on a moveable pivot, it is made within, and cuts of the angle formed by the interſection of the old and new directions.

In

In wheeling in column of march on a fixed pivot, the outward file, whether officer or men, is the one wheeled on.

Wheeling on the Center of a Platoon.

The platoon muſt be accuſtomed to wheel upon its center, half backward, half forward, and to be pliable into every ſhape, which circumſtances can require of it; but always in order, and by a decided command.

The Words of Command are,

PLATOON, ON YOUR CENTER TO THE { RIGHT, / LEFT, / RIGHT ABOUT, / LEFT ABOUT, } WHEEL.

MARCH. When the wheel to be made is to the right, or right about, the right half platoon is the one to wheel backward, and the left, forward—The reverſe will take place, when the wheel is to be made to the left, or to the left about.—On the word MARCH, the whole move together in the quickeſt time, regulating by the two flank men, who, during the wheel, preſerve themſelves in a line with the platoon; as ſoon as the required degree of wheel is performed, the commander of the platoon gives the word *Halt, Dreſs*, and inſtantly ſquares it from that flank on which he himſelf is to take poſt.

Halt, Dreſs,

Increaſing and diminiſhing the Front of an Open Column on the March.

Increaſing.

FORM PLATOON. The platoon marching at the ordinary time in open column of ſub-diviſions (ſuppoſe the right in front), receives from the inſtructor of the drill the cautionary command, FORM PLATOON; the commander of the platoon inſtantly turning round gives the words *Left Oblique*

Left Obilque,

Quick march. | *Oblique—Quick March;* on which the rear fub-diviſion obliques to the left, and as ſoon as its right flank is open, receives the word,

Forward. | *Forward*—When it gets up to the firſt ſub-diviſion (which has continued to march, with the utmoſt ſteadineſs, at the ordinary pace), the commander of the platoon gives the word *Ordinary*, and takes poſt on the pivot flank, towards which he has been moving.

Ordinary.

Diminiſhing.

FORM SUB-DIVISIONS, *Left Sub-diviſion, Mark Time,* *Quick oblique,* *Forward.* | When the inſtructor of the drill gives the caution to FORM SUB-DIVISIONS, the commander of the platoon advancing one ſtep, immediately orders, *Left Sub-diviſion, Mark Time;* this it does until the right one, which continues its march ſteadily at the ordinary pace, has cleared its flank, he then orders the left ſub-diviſion, *Quick oblique*, and when he perceives that it has doubled properly behind the right one, he gives the word *Forward*, on which it takes up the ordinary march, and follows at its due diſtance of wheeling, he himſelf being then placed on the pivot flank of the ſub-diviſion, and his ſerjeant on that of the ſecond.

The ſame directions that apply to increaſing or diminiſhing by ſub-diviſions, apply equally by ſections, which individually repeat the ſame operations.

Increaſing and reducing the front of a column, is an operation that will frequently occur in the march of large bodies; and it is of the utmoſt importance that it be performed with exactneſs. The inſtructor of the drill muſt therefore be particularly attentive, that the tranſition from one ſituation to the other be made as quick as poſſible; that the leading diviſion continues its march at the regular time and length of pace, and the exact diſtances between the diviſions be accurately preſerved.—During the operation, the ranks muſt be cloſed, and the greateſt attention required from each individual.

Wheeling forward by Sub-diviſions from Line.

CAUTION. | On the caution BY SUB-DIVISIONS, TO THE RIGHT

RIGHT WHEEL, the commander of the platoon places himſelf one pace in front of the center of the right ſub-diviſion, at the ſame time the men on the right of the front rank of each ſub-diviſion face to the right.

MARCH. At the word MARCH, each ſub-diviſion ſteps off in wheeling time.—The commander of the platoon turning towards the men of the leading ſub-diviſion, and inclining to its left (the proper pivot flank) gives the word *Halt, Dreſs*, for both ſub-diviſions, as his wheeling man is taking the laſt ſtep that finiſhes the wheel ſquare; and inſtantly poſts himſelf on the left, the pivot flank—The ſerjeant coverer, during the wheel, goes round by the rear, and takes poſt on the pivot flank of the ſecond ſub-diviſion.—It is to be obſerved, that the commander of the platoon invariably takes poſt with the leading ſub-diviſion; therefore, when the platoon wheels by ſub-diviſions to the left, the commander of the platoon moves out to the center of the left ſub-diviſion, and during the wheel inclines towards the right, now become the proper pivot flank of the ſub-diviſion.

Halt Dreſs.

The *proper* pivot flank in column, is that which, when wheeled up to, preſerves the diviſions of the line in the natural order, and to their proper front; the other may be called the *reverſe* flank.

In column, diviſions cover and dreſs to the proper pivot flank; to the left, when the right is in front; and to the right, when the left is in front.

Wheeling backwards by Sub-diviſions from Line.

CAUTION. The platoon will alſo break into open column of ſub-diviſions by wheeling backwards.—When the right is intended to be in front; at the caution BY SUB-DIVISIONS ON THE LEFT, BACKWARD WHEEL, the commander of the platoon moves out briſkly and

places himſelf in front of the center of the right ſub-diviſion.—The man on the left of the front rank of each ſub-diviſion at the ſame time faces to the right.—On the word MARCH, each ſub-diviſion wheels backward in quickeſt time, dreſſing by the outward wheeling man; thoſe neareſt the pivot man making their ſteps extremely ſhort, and thoſe towards the wheeling man encreaſing them as they are placed nearer to him.—The men in this wheel muſt not bend forward, nor be ſuffered to look down; but by caſting their eyes to the wheeling flank, preſerve the dreſſing of the rank.—During the wheel, the commander of the platoon turns towards his men, inclining at the ſame time to the left, or pivot flank, and on completing the wheel, gives the word *Halt dreſs*, to both diviſions; he and his covering ſerjeant, then places themſelves on the left flanks of their ſub-diviſions.

MARCH.

Halt dreſs.

It may be conſidered as a rule almoſt general (the reaſons for which are given in the following part) that all wheels of the battalion, or line (when halted, and when the diviſions do not exceed 16 or 18 files) into column, ſhould be backward.—And all wheels from column into line, forward.—The only neceſſary exceptions ſeem to be in narrow ground where there is not room for ſuch wheels.

N. B. When the battalion is in column, by Platoons, with its right in front, if it is intended to form by ſub-diviſions, it is the left of the Platoon that is commanded for that purpoſe, and which reforms the Platoon.

It is the duty, of the Adjutant to aſcertain the direction in which all movements are made, and for this purpoſe, he muſt have ſome Camp colour-men inſtructed to line and poſt themſelves quickly on any given points.

Open and Cloſe Order, on the March.

Rear ranks, The platoon, when moving to the front in ordinary time, receives the word *Rear ranks, take*

take open Order. — *take open Order*, on which the front rank continues its march, without altering the pace, and the center and rear ranks mark the time, viz: the center once, and ſteps off at the ſecond ſtep; the rear ſteping of on the third pace.

Rear ranks, take cloſe Order. — On the word *Rear ranks, take cloſe Order*, the center and rear ranks ſtep nimbly up to cloſe order, and inſtantly reſume the pace, at which the front rank has continued to march.

From two ranks forming into three Ranks.

FORM THREE DEEP, RIGHT FACE — The platoon being halted and told off into three ſections, it receives the word FORM THREE DEEP; on which the third ſection inſtantly ſteps back one pace; the word RIGHT FACE is then given, and the man on the right of its front rank, on facing, disengages a little to his right; on the word

QUICK MARCH. — QUICK MARCH, the front rank men of the third ſection ſtep off, thoſe of the other rank mark the time till they have paſt, and then follow—When the leading man has got to the right of the platoon, the commander gives the word *Halt, front*, on which each man halts, faces to his left, and inſtantly covers his proper file leader.

Halt, front.

Rallying.

The Platoon being in line, the Commandant will order a roll of the drum: at this ſignal, the Platoons will break up, and intermix in a confuſed manner, if there is no drum, the Commandant will give the word of command to *break up the battalion.* When he wiſhes it to be formed again, he will cauſe the camp colours to be placed in the direction the battalion is to form, and will cauſe the drum to beat a roll or give the word, *Fall in*; and the officers will immediately form their Platoons at

at about ſix paces in the rear of the place they are to occupy in the line. The Commandant will then cauſe the center platoon to dreſs on the camp colours and the Captains of other Platoons, will immediately dreſs their companies on the center Platoon.

When a diviſion is required to wheel three-fourths, one-half, or a quarter of the quarter circle, a non-commiſſioned officer places himſelf on the EIGHTH FILE from the pivot flank, and thence counts on the circumference of the circle ſix, four, or two wheeling paces (according as the wheel is to be three-fourths, one-half, or a quarter of the quarter circle) to aſcertain with preciſion the point to which the diviſion is to be wheeled. This mode is always uſed, in the movements in Echellon.

End of PART FIRST.

PART

PART II.

Drill of a Platoon with Arms.

Position of the Soldier.

WHEN the firelock is given, and is ſhouldered, the perſon of the ſoldier remains in the poſition already described except, that the wriſt of the left hand is turned out, the better to embrace the butt, the thumb alone is to appear in front, the four fingers to be under the butt, the left elbow is a little bent inwards, without being ſeparated from the body, or being more backward or forward than the right one.—The firelock is placed in the hand, not on the middle of the fingers, and carried in ſuch manner that it ſhall not raiſe, advance, or keep back one ſhoulder more than the other; the butt muſt therefore be forward, and as low as can be permitted without conſtraint; the forepart nearly even with that of the thigh, and the hind part of it preſſed by the wriſt againſt the thigh; the piece muſt be kept ſteady and firm before the hollow of the ſhoulder; ſhould the firelock be drawn back or attempted to be carried high, in that caſe, one ſhoulder will be advanced, the other kept back, and the upper part of the body diſtorted, and not placed ſquare with reſpect to the limbs.

Manual Exercise.

1ſt. Order Arms.

1ſt. With the right hand ſeize the firelock at the lower loop, juſt above the ſwell.

2d. Bring it down turning the barrel inwards, to the right ſide, the butt within two inches of the ground; (the firelock is now at the *trail*, a poſition in which it is carried when the ſoldier marches under a low gate, paſſage, &c.)

3d. Drop the butt on the ground, placing the muzzle againſt the hollow of the right ſhoulder, and the right hand flat upon the ſling.

At

2d Fix bayonets. 1 Motion.

At the word *fix*, place the thumb of the right hand behind the barrel, taking a gripe of the firelock: At the word *bayonets*, puſh the firelock a little forward with the right hand, at the ſame time drawing out the bayonet with the left hand, and fixing it on with the utmoſt celerity. The inſtant this is done, return to the *order*, as above described, and ſtand perfectly ſteady.

3d. Shoulder Arms. 1 Motion.

At the word *ſhoulder*, take a gripe of the firelock with the right hand, as in fixing bayonets; and at the word *arms*, throw the firelock with the right hand, in one motion, and with as little appearance of effort as poſſible, into the poſition firſt described above, upon the left ſhoulder, the left hand catching the piece under the butt: The right hand muſt be immediately withdrawn to its proper place on the right thigh.

4th. Preſent Arms. 3 Motions.

1ſt. Seize the firelock with the right hand under the guard, turning the lock to the front, but without moving the piece from the ſhoulder:

2d. Bring it to the *poize*, ſeizing it with the left hand a little above the guard, the fingers extending along the ſling, the left wriſt upon the guard, the lock ſtill to the front, and the musket raiſed ſo high that the point of the left thumb may be of equal height with the eyes:

3d. Bring down the firelock, turning the barrel inwards and the ſling to the front, with a quick motion as low as the right hand will admit without conſtraint, drawing back the right foot at the ſame inſtant ſo that the hollow of it may touch the right heel. The firelock in this poſition is to be ſupported in the left hand, and kept perfectly upright before the middle of the body, which is to reſt entirely on the left foot; both knees to be ſtraight.

N. B. This is a parade motion uſed by ſoldiers to compliment officers of a certain rank.

5th. Shoulder Arms. 2 Motions.

1ſt By a turn of the right wriſt bring the firelock to its proper poſition on the left ſhoulder, as described above, the left hand graſping the butt.

2d. Quit the right hand, bringing it briskly down to its place on the right thigh.

6th. Charge Bayonets. 2 Motions.

1ſt At one motion throw the firelock from the ſhoulder acroſs

acroſs the body to the *port*.—In this poſition the lock is turned to the front, and at the height of the breaſt, the muzzle ſlanting upwards ſo that the barrel may croſs oppoſite the point of the left ſhoulder, with the butt proportionably depreſſed; the right hand graſps the ſmall of the butt, and the left holds the piece at the ſwell, cloſe to the lower pipe, the thumbs of both hands pointing towards the muzzle. (The center and rear ranks remain at the *port*.)

2d. (To be performed by the front rank only) Make an half face to the right and bring down the firelock to nearly an horizontal poſition, with the muzzle inclining a little upwards, and the right wriſt reſting againſt the hollow of the right thigh juſt below the hip.

N. B. The firſt motion of the charge is the poſition which the ſoldier will, either from ſhoulder or after firing, take, in order to advance on an enemy whom it is intended to attack with fixed bayonets: and the word of command for that purpoſe is "*prepare to charge*." The ſecond poſition of the charge is that which the front rank takes when arrived at a few yards diſtance only from the body to be attacked. The firſt motion of the *charge* is alſo that which ſentries are to take when challenging any perſons who approach their poſts.

7th. Shoulder Arms. 2 Motions.

1ſt. Face to the front, and throw up the piece into its poſition on the ſhoulder by a turn of the right wriſt, inſtantly graſping the butt with the left hand.

2d. Quit the firelock briskly with the right hand, bringing it to its proper place by the right ſide.

For the eaſe of the ſoldiers, they are often permitted to *ſupport arms*, which is done at three motions, throwing the firſt and ſecond nearly into one.

Support Arms. 3 Motions.

1ſt. Seize the ſmall part of the butt under the lock with the right hand, bringing the butt in front of the groin and keeping the lock ſomewhat turned out. 2d. Bring the left arm under the cock. 3d. Bring back the right hand briskly to its proper place.

In *carrying arms* from the ſupport, theſe motions are reverſed. On the firſt motion the right hand ſeizes the ſmall of the butt; on the ſecond the left hand graſps the butt, and on the third the right hand is carried to its proper place by the right ſide.

In marching any diſtance, or in ſtanding at eaſe when arms are ſupported, the men are allowed to bring the right hand acroſs the body to the ſmall of the butt, which latter muſt in that caſe be thrown ſtill more forward; the fingers of the left hand being uppermoſt muſt be placed between the body and the right elbow. The right hands are to be inſtantly removed (but the firelock not always *carried*) when the diviſion *halts*, or is ordered to *dreſs by the right*.

Supported arms are allowed when halted or when in column; but in the march in line, and when the cloſe column prepares to deploy, and the open column to wheel into line, arms muſt always to be *carried*.

Time. The manual exerciſe is to be performed leaving three ſeconds between each motion, except that of *fixed bayonets*, in which a longer time muſt be given.

Each ſeparate word of command in the manual exerciſe is to be given by the officer who commands the body performing it.—Formerly the greateſt part of the manual was executed by ſignals.

The ſoldiers ſhould be taught to perform the following motions in the moſt convenient and expeditious method.

Sloping Arms. Is allowed for the relief of the ſoldiers on a long march, and may be done (from the ſhoulder) by moving forward the butt of the firelock with the left hand, the left elbow bent, the guard about the height of the breaſt, the musket reſting upon the left ſhoulder in a ſanting or *ſloping* poſition, with the muzzle pretty much raiſed.

Securing Arms. When the firelock is to be ſecured in wet weather, &c. it may be done thus, from the ſhoulder: 1ſt. Seize the piece with the right hand under the guard: 2d. Gripe the piece almoſt as high as the ſwell with the left hand upon the barrel: 3d. Bring the firelock down under the left arm, the barrel downwards, the lock to be well *ſecured* by the arm, the musket ſloping ſo that the muzzle may be within a foot of the ground.

Grounding Arms. May be done from the order thus: 1ſt. Seize the piece with the right hand, as in fixing bayonets, but keep it perpendicular: 2d. Turn the lock to the rear making an half face to the right: 3d. Step directly forward

ward a moderate pace with the left foot, and lay the firelock on the ground on a line ſtraight to the front, the lock being upwards: 4th. ſpring up, bringing both feet to their former poſition, and the hands down by each ſide.

Trailing Arms.

Is done from the *ſhoulder* at two motions, as described in the *order*. To ſhoulder from the *trail* is performed as from the *order*. To trail from the *order*, ſeize the firelock with the right hand at the lower loop, raiſing the piece from the ground and letting it hang in the right hand in a ſlanting poſition.

Piling (or as it was formerly called Filing) arms

Three firelocks of each file) are *piled* by being placed floping upwards with the butts on the ground, and the muzzles meeting at the top, the ramrods locked in each other, ſo that the three pieces may ſtand firmly in a pyramidical form.

Returning bayonets.

The firelock being at the *order*, bayonets are *unfixed* and *returned* into the ſcabbards on the command, "*return bayonets*," in the ſame manner as they are fixed.

Advancing Arms.

Corporals marching with reliefs, or commanding detachments or diviſions, have their arms *advanced*; into which poſition the firelock may be brought from the *ſhoulder* by the following *three motions* on the command *Advance arms*, 1ſt and 2d bring the piece to the *poize*, as directed in the fourth command of the manual (the *preſent.*) 3d, ſeizing the piece at the guard with the right hand bring it with a quick motion to the front of the right ſhoulder, and hold it at the guard, as low down as the arm will fall, the barrel turned to the rear, the firelock exactly perpendicular, the left hand brought down to its poſition on the left thigh.

The manual and platoon exerciſes do not now make a regular part of a review, but are only performed when particularly called for by the reviewing General.

The Platoon Exercise.

Words of Command.

1ſt. Make Ready. The firelock being at the ſhoulder, throw it briskly to the *recover*; in which poſition it is held perpendicular and oppoſite the left ſide of the face, the butt being cloſe to the breaſt, but not preſſed, the body ſtrait and full to the front, and the head erect. As ſoon as the left hand ſeizes the firelock above the lock, raiſe the right elbow a little, placing the thumb of that hand upon the cock, with the fingers open on the plate of the lock; then quickly cock the piece by dropping the elbow, and forcing down the cock with the thumb, and immediately ſeize the ſmall of the butt with the right hand.

2d Preſent. Slip the left hand along the ſling as far as the ſwell of the firelock, bringing the piece down to the Preſent, ſtepping back about ſix inches to the rear with the right foot, and ſtedfaſtly look along the barrel of the firelock.

3d. Fire. Pull the trigger firmly, remaining perfectly ſteady in that poſition, until the next word of Command.*

4th. Load. I. Bring the firelock briskly down to the priming poſition.

II. Half cock.

5th. Handle Cartridge. I. Draw the Cartridge from the Pouch.

II. Bring it to the mouth, holding it between the fore-finger and thumb, and bite off the top of the Cartridge.

6th. Prime. I. Shake ſome powder into the pan.

II. Shut the pan with the three laſt fingers.

III. Seize the ſmall of the butt with the above three fingers.

7th. Caſt about. I. Face to the left on both heels, ſo that the right toe may point directly to the front, and the body be a very little faced to the left, bringing at the ſame time the firelock round to the left ſide and raiſing it by a motion of the right hand, ſo that the lock may be as high as, and nearly oppoſite to the left breaſt. It ſhould in this momentary

* The Soldier muſt be made ſenſible, that on receiving the word of command, "FIRE," his whole attention, and all the skill of which he is poſſeſſed, are to be employed in giving a proper direction to the contents of his muſket; for which eſſential purpoſe it is neceſſary to habituate him to paſs on the word "PRESENT," after he has pulled the trigger.

mentary poſition be almoſt perpendicular (having the muzzle only a ſmall degree brought forward) and as ſoon as it is ſteady there it muſt inſtantly be forced down with the left hand within two inches of the ground, the butt nearly oppoſite the left heel, and the firelock itſelf ſomewhat ſloped and directly to the front. The right hand at the ſame inſtant catches the muzzle in order to ſteady it.

II. Shake the powder into the barrel, putting in after it the powder and ball.

III. Seize the top of the ramrod with the fore finger and thumb of the right hand.

8th. Draw Ramrods.

I. Draw the ramrod half out with the finger and thumb, and ſeize it back-handed exactly in the middle.

II. Draw it entirely out, and turning it with the whole hand and arm extended from you, put it one inch into the barrel.

9th. Ram down cartridge.

I. Puſh the ramrod down, holding it as before, exactly in the middle, till the hand (the right one) touches the muzzle.

II. Slip the forefinger and thumb of that hand to the upper end of the ramrod without letting it fall farther into the barrel.

III. Puſh the cartridge well down to the bottom of the barrel.

IV. Strike it two very quick ſtrokes with the ramrod.

10th Return Ramrods.

I. Draw the ramrod half out with the forefinger and thumb of the right hand, catching it back-handed.

II. Draw it entirely out turning it very briskly from you, with the arm extended, and put it into the loops, forcing it as quickly as poſſible to the bottom. Then face to the proper front, the finger and thumb of the right hand holding the ramrod, as in the poſition immediately previous to drawing it, and the butt raiſed two inches from the ground.

11th Shoulder Arms.

Strike the top of the muzzle ſmartly with the right hand in order to fix the bayonet and ramrod more firmly, and inſtantly throw the firelock nimbly up with a jirk of the left hand, at one motion to the *ſhoulder*, bringing down the right hand at the ſame time to its original poſition on the right ſide of the body. N. B.

N. B. Though the butts are not to come to the ground in *caſting about* (the firſt motion of the ſixth command of the platoon exercife) as accidents might happen, yet they are permitted, while loading, to be ſo reſted; but this muſt be done without noiſe and in a manner imperceptible in the front.

PRIMING AND LOADING QUICK.

Prime and Load. I. The firelock, being at the ſhoulder when this command is given, is brought down in one brisk motion to the priming poſition, and the thumb of the right hand placed againſt the pan cover or ſteel; the fingers clenched, and the right elbow a little turned out ſo that the wriſt may be clear of the cock.

II. Open the pan by throwing up the ſteel with a ſtrong motion of the right arm, turning the elbow in, and keeping the firelock ſteady in the left hand.

III. Bring the right hand round to the pouch, and draw out the cartridge. The reſt as above described, except that in the *quick loading*, all the motions are to be performed with as much diſpatch as poſſible; the ſoldiers taking their time from the flugal man in front, for caſting over and ſhouldering *only*.

POSITIONS OF EACH RANK IN THE FIRINGS.

The poſition of the front rank, when it fires ſtanding, is that which has been explained in the beginning of this ſection.

FRONT RANK KNEELING.

Make ready Bring the firelock briskly up to the recover, catching it in the left hand; and without ſtopping, ſink down with quick motion upon the right knee, keeping the left foot faſt; the butt end of the firelock, at the ſame moment, falling upon the ground: Then cock, and inſtantly ſeize the cock and ſteel together in the right hand, holding the piece firm in the left, about the middle of that part which is between the lock and the ſwell of the ſtock: the point of the left thumb to be cloſe to the ſwell and pointing upwards.

As the body is ſinking, the right knee is to be thrown ſo far back that the left leg may be right up and down, the right foot a little turned out, the body ſtraight, and the

the head as much up, as when the muſket is ſhouldered. The firelock muſt be upright, and the butt about four inches to the right of the inſide of the left foot.

As for the front rank ſtanding. Preſent.

Pull the trigger as before directed, and as ſoon as the piece is fired, ſpring up nimbly upon the left leg, keeping the body erect and the left foot faſt, and bringing the right heel to the hollow of the left foot: At the ſame inſtant drop the firelock to the priming poſition (the height of the waiſtband of the breeches) *half cock*, *handle cartridge*, and go on with the loading motions as before deſcribed. Fire.

CENTER RANK.

As for the front rank ſtanding, except that on the inſtant of cocking the piece, ſtep with the right foot a *moderate* pace to the right, and keep the left foot faſt. Make ready

As for the front rank ſtanding. Preſent.

As for the front rank ſtanding, with this difference only that the left foot is to be drawn up to the right one, (the hollow of the left foot to the right heel,) at the ſame time that the firelock is brought down to the *priming poſition* (the height of the middle of the ſtomach.) The loading, &c. will be performed as before deſcribed, except that immediately after the firelock is thrown up to the *ſhoulder*, the men ſpring to the left again and cover their file leaders, that is the front rank men of the files to which they reſpectively belong. Fire.

REAR RANK.

Recover and cock as before directed for the front rank ſtanding, and as the firelock is brought to the recover, ſtep briskly to the right a *full* pace, at the ſame time placing the left heel about ſix inches before the point of the right foot: The body to be kept ſtraight and ſquare to the front. Make ready

As in explanation for the front rank ſtanding. Preſent.

As for the front rank ſtanding, except that the left foot is to be drawn back to the right one, (the hollow of the left Fire.

left foot to the right heel, at the ſame time that the firelock is brought down to the *priming poſition*, (cloſe to the breaſt for this rank.) After ſhouldering the men ſpring to the left again and cover the front and center rank men of their reſpective files.

Oblique Firing.

1ſt 'Toen, 2d Ready, This firing is executed either to the right or left and by the ſame words of command as firing in front: all that is neceſſary is to mention whether the firing is to be to the right or left oblique.

3d To the Right or Left Oblique, The firſt rank will point the firelock to the right, bending the left knee a little inwards, without altering the poſition of the feet.

4th Preſent, The ſecond rank will bring forward the left foot about ſix inches, towards the point of the right foot of his front rank man, he will at the ſame time lean a little forward bending the left knee a little and point his firelock to the right; after the word "Fire," the two ranks will bring the ſhoulders ſquare, and take their proper poſition.

5th Fire.

Independant Firing.

1ſt 'Toen, 2d Ready, 3d Preſent, 4th Fire. The men muſt be placed in the common manner in two ranks. The man in the front rank and the one in the ſecond, preſent and fire together, and every file will, do the ſame, when the commanding officer wiſhes the firing to ceaſe, he will cauſe the drum to beat the *general*, when every man will inſtantly bring his piece to the port and half cock, and remain perfectly ſteady untill the word ſhoulder arms is given by the commandant: particular care muſt be taken that the men, in the hurry, do not cock their firelocks inſtead of bring-ing them to the half cock.

General obſervations on Firing.

Firing ſhould always be practiſed at firſt without cartridges

tridges, and afterwards with blank cartridges, in order to learn the men to prime, load, and ram down, properly and expeditiously. In bringing the piece to the half cock, after firing with powder, the men ſhould always obſerve whether the ſmoke comes out of the touch hole: in that caſe, the charge is gone off; if not, they ſhould uſe the pricker only and prime again. If any of the men on loading ſhould perceive that the former charge had not gone off, which if ſuch is the caſe, he cannot fail to do when he rams down, he deſerves to be puniſhed if he puts in a third charge. After exerciſing, the officer, muſt always inſpect the pieces that they may diſcover if ſuch a fault has been committed.

It is dangerous to practiſe firing ſtanding, when the men are formed three deep; particularly if the ground is not level and the men have their knapſacks on. When it is neceſſary to fire formed in that manner, two ranks only ought to fire, and the fire of the third rank be kept in reſerve: when the battalion is formed two deep, it may even be ſometimes neceſſary for the firſt rank to fire kneeling.

Exercise of Non-Commiſſioned Officers, with Firelocks.

When the men ſhoulder arms from the order, the ſerjeants come to the *advance*, when the men come to the charge, the ſerjeants at the firſt motion, come to the *Port*; the ſerjeants in *front rank*, come down with the men to the charge; in the rear rank they remain at the *Port*; when the men are ordered to *ſhoulder*, the ſerjeants throw their firelock at one motion to the advance, waiting for the ſignal to quit their left hands which are acroſs the body touching the firelock.

The ſerjeants go through the ſame motions as the men at *Order Arms*, *Fix Bayonets*, *Unfix Bayonets*; at every other word of command they remain at the *Advance*.

PART II.

Inſtructions for the Sword Salute, &c.

CARRIAGE OF THE SWORD, AT CLOSE ORDER.

Advance Swords, 1st. Graſp the Sword lightly by the hilt, in your right hand, on a level and cloſe to your hip bone, there let it reſt, as the ſoldier does his firelock, caſting the blade into the hollow of your right ſhoulder.

Carriage of the Sword, at Open Order.

Port Swords, 2d. Graſp the Sword by the hilt in your right hand, in front of your hip bone, drop the blade, four inches from the point, in your left hand, keeping the left elbow bent, and place your thumb along the blade upwards; bring your right arm ſomewhat forward, ſo as to allow the blade to remain in a diagonal direction acroſs the cheſt, without conſtraint; your left hand being oppoſite to, and about three inches lower, than the left ſhoulder.

Salute of the Sword, in four motions.

Recover Swords, 1ſt. Bring your Sword briſkly up, in a perpendicular direction, the point upwards, and the flat ſide of the blade oppoſite to the right eye, the Guard even with the right nipple, and the elbow cloſe to the body; the inſtant the left hand quits the blade, it muſt be briſkly dropped to the left thigh, the thumb being kept flat upon the ſeam of the breeches, and the reſt of the hand cloſe to the thigh.

2d. Drop the blade, by briſkly ſtretching your arms, ſo as to bring your right hand cloſe to the right thigh, and remain ſteadily in this poſition until the perſon you have ſaluted ſhall have paſſed two paces at leaſt.

3d. Bring your Sword briſkly up, as in the firſt poſition.

4th. Sink it in a diagonal direction acroſs the cheſt, as described at *open order*.

At

At the words of command, *Rear rank, take open order*, Officers face to the right, recovering their Swords, as in 1ſt poſition of the Sword ſalute; they march in ordinary time to the different intervals in the Battalion, come to the right about, and by one motion bring their Swords as in N0. 1, of the carriage of the Sword at cloſe order.

Salute of the Sword in Marching.

As in poſition, N0. 1, and 2, taking care to bring the blade up with the left foot, and to drop it with the right, and keeping the right eye ſteadily fixed towards the perſon ſaluted.

N. B. Whenever an officer ſhifts his poſition, it muſt invariably be done by paſſing in the rear of the diviſion (or company) &c.

When officers are ordered to take their poſt of exerciſe, in rear of a battalion during the Manual and Platoon Exerciſe, they will recover ſwords, face to the right, and paſs through the intervals of their ſeveral diviſions, &c. waiting in the rear with recovered ſwords as in N0. 1, of the carriage of the Sword at *cloſe order*; at the word *Rear rank, take cloſe order*, they will ſpring briskly to their ſeveral ſtations on the flanks, without recovering their Swords, remaining ſteadily as in N0. 1.

At the words of command, *Rear Rank, take open order*, Officers recover their ſwords, at the command *March*, they will ſtep out in ordinary time, to the front of their reſpective companies, and keeping their ſwords at the recover, looking to the right hand officer of the line, who will be advanced three paces in front for the ſignal to drop their ſwords acroſs the body.

WHEN the Platoon can go through the Manual and Platoon exerciſe, and the different ſorts of firing &c. with preciſion, the Marchings and Wheelings contained in the firſt part of theſe regulations, muſt be aſſiduously practiſed WITH ARMS.

FORMATION OF THE BATTALION.

Strength of the battalion.

The Battalion is Ten Companies,
- 1 Grenadier,
- 8 Battalion,
- 1 Light.

A Company commonly conſiſts of
- 3 Officers,
- 3 Serjeants,
- 4 Corporals,
- 1 Drummer,
- 40 Privates.

Formation of the battalion.

When the companies join, and the battalion is formed, there is to be no interval between any of them, grenadier, light company, or other; but every part of the front of the battalion ſhould be equally ſtrong.

The Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies are to be completed with proper men out of their reſpective battalions, and to be conſtantly kept ſo.

Each company which makes a part of the ſame line, and is to act in it, muſt be formed and arranged in the ſame manner.

Poſition of the companies in battalion.

The companies will draw up as follows from right to left:—grenadiers;—firſt captain and major;—4th. and 5th. captain, 3d and 6th. captain; 2d. captain and lieutenant-colonel;—light company.—The colonel's company takes place according to the rank of its captain;—the four eldeſt captains are on the right of the grand diviſions;—officers commanding companies or platoons, are all on the right of the front rank of their reſpective ones.

Diviſions.

The eight battalion companies will compoſe four grand diviſions; eight companies or platoons,—ſixteen ſub-diviſions,—thirty-two ſections, when ſufficiently ſtrong to be ſo divided, otherwiſe twenty-four, for the purpoſes of march.—The battalion is alſo divided into right and left wings.—When the battalion is very numerous, each company will be divided into two platoons.—When the ten companies are with the battalion, they may then, for the purpoſes of firing or deploying, be divided into five grand diviſions from right to left.

The

The battalion companies will be numbered from the right to the left, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.—The ſub-diviſions will be numbered 1, 2. of each;—the ſections will be numbered, 1, 2, 3, 4. of each; the files of comanies will alſo be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.—The grenadier and light companies will be numbered ſeparately in the ſame manner, and with the addition of thoſe diſtinctions. Theſe ſeveral appellations will be preſerved, whether faced to front or rear.

Companies equalized.

The companies muſt be equalized in point of numbers, at all times when the battalion is formed for field movement; and could the battalions of a line alſo be equalized, the greateſt advantages would ariſe; but though from the different ſtrengths of battalions this cannot take place, yet the firſt requiſite always muſt, and is indiſpenſible.

Formation of the battalion at cloſe order.

Ranks are at the diſtance of one pace, except the fourth or ſupernumerary rank, which has three paces.

All the field officers and the adjutant are mounted.

The commanding officer is the only officer advanced in front, for the general purpoſe of exerciſe when the battalion is ſingle; but in the march in line, and in the firings, he is in the rear of the colours.

The lieutenant-colonel is behind the colours, ſix paces from the rear rank.

The major and adjutant are ſix paces in the rear of the third and ſixth companies.

One officer is on the right of the front rank of each company or platoon, and one on the left of the battalion; all theſe are covered in the rear rank by their reſpective ſerjeants; and the remaining officers and ſerjeants are in a fourth rank behind their their companies.—It is to be obſerved, that there are no coverers in the center rank to the officers or colours.

The colours are placed between the fourth and fifth battalion companies, both in the front rank, and each covered

vered by a non-commiſſioned officer, or ſteady man in the rear rank.—One ſerjeant is in the front rank betwixt the colours; he is covered by a ſecond ſerjeant in the rear rank, and by a third in the ſupernumerary rank.—The ſole buſineſs of theſe three ſerjeants is, when the battalion moves in line, to advance and direct the march as hereafter mentioned. The place of the firſt of thoſe ſerjeants, when they do move out, is preſerved by a named officer or ſerjeant, who moves up from the ſupernumerary rank for that purpoſe.

Uſe of the fourth or ſupernumerary rank.

The fourth rank is at three paces diſtance when halted, or marching in line.—When marching in column, it muſt cloſe up to the diſtance of the other ranks.—The eſſential uſe of the fourth rank is, to keep the others cloſed up to the front during the attack, and to prevent any break beginning in the rear; on this important ſervice, too many officers and non-commiſſioned officers cannot be employed.

The pioneers are aſſembled behind the center, formed two deep, and nine paces from the third rank.

The drummers of the eight battalion companies are aſſembled in two diviſions, ſix paces behind the third rank of their ſecond and ſeventh companies.—The grenadier and light company drummers and fifers are ſix paces behind their reſpective companies.

The muſic are three paces behind the pioneers in a ſingle rank, and at all times, as well as the drummers and pioneers, are formed at looſe files only, occupying no more ſpace than is neceſſary.

The ſtaff of chaplain, ſurgeon, quarter-maſter, and ſurgeon's mate, are three paces behind the muſick.

Officers.

In general, officers remain poſted with their proper companies; but commanding officers will occaſionally make ſuch changes as they may find neceſſary.

Replacing ſerjeants.

Whenever the officers move out of the front rank, in parade, marching in column, wheeling into line, or otherwiſe, their places are taken by their ſerjeant coverers, and preſerved until the officers again reſume them. When

When the line is halted, and eſpecially during the firings when engaged, the ſerjeant coverers fall back into the fourth rank, and obſerve their platoons.

When the Battalion takes Open Order.

Rear Ranks, take Open Order. At this command—the flank men on the right of the rear ranks of each company ſtep briskly back to mark the ground on which each rank reſpectively is to halt. They *face* to the right, and cover as pivots, being regulated and dreſſed by the adjutant or ſerjeant-major on the right.—Every other individual remains ready to move.

March. At this command—the flank dreſſers face to the front, and the whole move as follows:

The rear ranks fall back one and two paces, each dreſſing by the right the inſtant it arrives on the ground.

The officers in the front rank, as alſo the colours, move out three paces—thoſe in the rear, together with the muſic, move through the intervals left open by the front rank officers, and divide themſelves, viz. the captains covering the ſecond file from the right, the lieutenants the ſecond file from the left; and the enſigns oppoſite the center of their reſpective companies.

The muſic form between the colours and the front rank.

The ſerjeant coverers move up to the front rank, to preſerve the intervals left by the officers.

The pioneers fall back to ſix paces diſtance behind the center of the rear rank.

The drummers take the ſame diſtance behind their diviſions.

The major moves to the right of the line of officers.—The adjutant to the left of the front rank.

The ſtaff place themſelves on the right of the

the front rank of the grenadiers, viz. chaplain, ſurgeon, quarter-maſter, mate.

The lieutenant-colonel, and the colonel (diſmounted), advance before the colours, two and four paces.

The whole being arrived at their ſeveral poſts--Halt, Dreſs to the Right, and the battalion remains formed in parade, in the order in which they are to receive a ſuperior officer.

When the battalion is reviewed ſingly, then in order to make more ſhow, the diviſion of drummers may be moved up, and formed two deep on each flank of the line, the pioneers may form two deep on the right of the drummers of the right, and the ſtaff may form on the right of the whole.

When the Battalion reſumes Cloſe Order.

Rear Ranks, take Cloſe Order.

The lieutenant-colonel, officers, colours, ſtaff, muſic, face to the right.

The drummers and pioneers (if on the flank) face to the center.

The ſerjeants (if in the front rank) face to the right.

The rear ranks cloſe within one pace, moving up one and two paces, and then halting.

March.

The muſic marches through the center interval.

The ſerjeants, drummers, pioneers, &c. &c. reſume their places, each as in the original formation of the battalion in cloſe order.

The officers move through and into their reſpective intervals, and each individual arrives, and places himſelf properly at his poſt in cloſe order.

Poſting of officers.

On particular occaſions, and when neceſſary, officers com-

commanding platoons, who in line are on the right of their platoons, ſhift to the left to conduct the heads of files, or the pivot flanks of their diviſions in column or echellon.

When the battalion wheels by companies or ſub-diviſions to either flank into column; both colours and the file of directing ſerjeants always wheel to the proper front, and place themſelves behind the third file from the new pivot. Colours.

There is no ſeparate colour reſerve; the pioneers, muſic, &c. ſufficiently ſtrengthen the center; but in the firings the two files on each ſide of the colours may be ordered to reſerve their fire. Colour reſerve.

The conſtant order of the light company when formed in line, and united with the battalion, is at the ſame cloſe files as the battalion. Their extended order is an occaſional exception. Light company.

When the light company is detached, and the grenadier company remains, it will be undivided on one flank of its battalion, whenever there are ſeveral battalions in line: but when the battalion is ſingle, it is permitted to be occaſionally divided on each flank. Grenadiers.

Attentions of the Soldier.

QUICK TIME is in general confined to WHEELINGS and FILINGS, the other movements of the platoon or battalion are made in ORDINARY TIME. It is ſeldom that they will, or ought, to be required at quick time. Times of march.

All WHEELINGS, forward or backward, are made quick. Eyes are turned to the wheeling hand at the word *March* (and not before.) The wheeling flankman ſteps out firm at a pace of thirty-three inches, till he receives his word *Halt;* it is the buſineſs of the reſt of the rank to keep up to him. Eyes remain in all caſes to the wheeling hand, till a new order is given by the commanding officer. Wheeling.

Filings. All FILINGS are made quick, clofe, and at the lock-ſtep. Files are at no time to open out, on occaſions of exerciſe, parade, or manœuvre; but they will often be ſo permitted and ORDERED, when marching in the ſtreets, or in common route marching, when the march by diviſions cannot ſo conveniently take place.

Pivot men. All FACINGS muſt be accurately made on the left heel. Pivot men muſt cover carefully and exactly. In wheeling backward, the ſtanding man faces the oppoſite way to what he does if wheeling forward. Pivot men, whether in wheeling into column, or in wheeling into battalion, when once poſted, are to remain immoveable, and do not alter their poſition in conſequence of platoon-dreſſing, nor on any account, but by order of the commanding officer of the battalion, when he finds it neceſſary to require a more correct dreſſing from the whole.

Poſition. The great OBSERVANCE of the ſoldier in the ranks, and under arms, is the ſquareneſs of the ſhoulders and body, the head to the front, and the eyes only glanced to the point of dreſſing. When the battalion is halted, and a more accurate *dreſſing* is ordered, the head may be a little turned during that operation only, and each man ſhould juſt diſtinguiſh the lower part of the face of the ſecond man from him. Whether in movement, or halted, each man is juſt to touch (without crowding) his neighbour's arm, towards whom he dreſſes, to depend on that chiefly for his line, and at no time to ſeparate from him.

March. At the word *March*, the ſtamp of the foot is not to be made, but the firſt ſtep is to be taken as firm and lengthy as any other, and the body of each man, if in his true poſition under arms, is prepared for it by an inclination forward. On the perfect execution of this depends much of the accuracy of march. On the word *March*, the firſt ſtep in all ſituations is taken with the left foot. When the commanding officer of the battalion gives the word *March*, the whole ſtep off together, whether in line or in column. When he gives the word *Halt*, the whole halt at that inſtant.

At the word *March*, eyes are directed to the pivot flank, if in column, or to the head of the file if filing;

to

to the colours, if marching in battalion; and in general to that point by which they are conducted.

At the word *Halt*, the foot in the air finiſhes its ſtep, and the other is brought up to it. *Eyes* remain directed to the pivot flank, if marching in column; to the colours, if in line; or to the wheeling flank, if wheeling; and in general, to the point to which they were turned when in movement, until a new order commands a new dreſſing. Whenever the word *Dreſs* is given by platoon officers to their platoons, eyes are turned to the pivot, where the officer is, and from whence he corrects them upon a diſtant object. Halt.

In marching in line, each man muſt preſerve his body perfectly ſquare, and juſt feel the touch of his neighbour, who is nearer than himſelf, to the directing point; and the rear ranks are to be well locked up, particularly when firing. In marching in battalion, or when halted, rear ranks will be locked up; but in marching in column, they may in general be at one pace diſtance: the ſteps are to be taken firm and marked. Line,

All alterations in *carrying*, *ſupporting arms*, &c. are done by the whole battalion at once, whether in line or column, and not by the diviſions of it ſeparately. The commanding officer gives the word, and not the platoon officers; and no ſuch change is at any time made, but in conſequence of his command; the men therefore in all caſes, *wheel*, *halt*, *march*, *dreſs*, &c. with their arms *carried*, *ſupported*, &c. according as the laſt given command directed them. The ſame is to be obſerved whenever the battalion, moving in line, or column, changes its time of march. Carriage of arm.

In column, when the right of the battalion is in front, the left is the pivot flank; and when the left of the battalion is in front, the right is the pivot flank. Pivot flanks

In marching in column, the pivot files of men next to the officers, muſt have great attention in covering, when the movement is made in a ſtraight line, as they are points on which the formation is made, and therefore for that purpoſe, they remain cloſe to their pivot officers, who in that ſituation cover and give diſtance. Pivot Files.

Supported arms ſhould only be allowed when halted in line, or when moving in column. But the march in line, and in general all wheelings up into line, and all formings of the line or dreſſing it, ſhould be made with *car-*

vied arms, as the only ſituation which preſerves the true diſtance of files, or can give an accurate line.

Covering Platoon Serjeants.

Poſition of the covering ſerjeant.

The covering ſerjeant accompanies and aſſiſts the platoon officer in all his movements, and preſerves his place in line, or on the pivot flank in column, whenever the officer's duty requires him occaſionally to quit it.—In battalion he covers in the rear-rank.—At open order, he moves into the officer's place in the front rank. At cloſe order, he leaves it for the officer to take it. In the march in echellon he is on the outward flank of the front rank.

In column.

When the battalion breaks into column to the right, or left, the ſerjeant falls back two paces; and when the wheel is finiſhed, he covers his officer on the pivot flank. When the column marches, if the officer is in front of the platoon, the ſerjeant is on the pivot of the front rank, and is anſwerable for the platoon diſtance; if the officer remains on the pivot flank, the ſerjeant then falls behind the rear rank, and covers the ſecond file from the pivot.

Wheeling into line.

When from column, the right in front platoons wheel up to the left into line; the ſerjeant, at the word *wheel*, goes to the right of the front rank of the platoon, and wheels, up with it, thereby preſerving the officer's place. If the wheel is to the right, the ſerjeant is behind the right file, ready to move up to the officer's place at the concluſion of the wheel. On all occaſions when any platoon (which is then ſeparated) joins in line to one on its right, at that inſtant muſt the covering ſerjeant be on its right to preſerve the place of his officer, who may be employed in dreſſing his platoon.

Leading Platoon.

When the platoons *wheel* either into line, or into column, the ſerjeant of the leading platoon runs out, and marks the point in the line of pivots, where its flank is to halt.

Countermarch.

When platoons *countermarch* in column, the ſerjeant moves into the officer's place (when he quits it to lead in file,) *faces* to the right about, ſtands faſt, and becomes the pivot point for the front rank leader to cloſe to after the

coun-

countermarch is finiſhed, and his place is occupied by the officer after dreſſing his diviſion.

When the platoons from columns file in order to take a new line, either to the front or rear; the ſerjeant of each ſucceſſively, as it arrives within thirty yards of that line (and no ſooner,) runs out, takes diſtance, places himſelf on it, and remains as a point to which his officer is to bring and cloſe in the pivot flank man of his platoon, and as a point which the officer himſelf is afterwards to occupy. In File.

Whenever the battalion halts to fire, the ſerjeants fall back, and in concert with the ſupernumerary rank, keep the rear ranks well locked up, and attentive to their duty.—When the battalion again moves, ſerjeants reſume their places. Firing.

When the battalion is in column of ſub-diviſions, if the officer is ordered to march in front of his platoon, the ſerjeant is on the pivot of the leading ſub-diviſion. If the officer is on the flank of his leading ſub-diviſion, the ſerjeant takes the flank of the ſecond. In column of ſections the ſerjeant alſo takes the flank of the ſecond ſection. Sub-diviſions.

In cloſe column the ſerjeant is on the flank of the rear rank behind his officer: and in forming line after the *halt*, *front* of the platoon, he remains on its outward flank, and marches up with it. Cloſe column.

The PIONEERS in column of march, are in front.—In line, they are formed two deep behind the center, and nine paces from the rear rank. Pioneers.

DRUMMERS in column of march, or cloſe column, are with their companies, and on the flank, not the pivot one, —In line, the grenadier and light drummers are ſix paces behind the rear rank of their companies.—The battalion drummers are in two diviſions, and formed ſix paces behind the third and ſeventh companies.—In parade, at open ranks the drummers preſerve their ſix paces from the rear rank. Drummers.

Whenever the platoon is cautioned to *wheel* forward or backward any *named* number of paces, the ſerjeant immediately poſts himſelf before or behind the eighth file, from the ſtanding flank, and takes the ordered number of paces; when his platoon has conformed, he places himſelf on its outward flank. Echellon.

The MUSIC, in open or cloſe column, are on the flank, which Muſic.

which is not the pivot one; in line, they are in a ſingle rank behind the center, twelve paces from the rear rank; in parade, at open ranks, they are between the colours and the front rank.

Muſic, &c. Drummers, muſic, pioneers, &c. will take care not to impede the flank movements of the cloſe column, nor its formation into line, but will get into the rear of their reſpective battalions as ſoon as they are diſengaged from each other.

Attention in Platoon Officers.

Poſition of platoon officers. When the battalion is formed in line, company or platoon officers are all on the right of their platoons.—In column, they are on the pivot flank, unleſs particularly ordered into the front of each platoon, if a march for any conſiderable diſtance is to be made.—When on the pivot flanks, they are anſwerable in their own perſons for diſtances and covering: When in front, their ſerjeants, under their direction, preſerve the ordered diſtance.

Wheeling into column In wheeling from line to column, each moves out, and places himſelf one pace before the center of his platoon; each turns towards his men during the wheel, and inclines to his pivot flank; each gives his word *Halt Dreſs*, when his wheeling man has juſt completed his degree of wheel; each ſquares his platoon, but without moving what was the ſtanding flank; each then places himſelf on the proper pivot flank. After the wheel into column is compleated, no one is to cauſe his platoon to ſhift, by way of covering on the pivot flank, unleſs ſo ordered by the commanding officer, or that in the courſe of marching a ſtraight line is gradually taken up.

Wheeling into line. In wheeling from column into line, each places himſelf one pace before the center of his platoon; each turns towards his men during the wheel, and inclines towards the pivot of his preceding platoon; each gives his word *Halt Dreſs*, when his wheeling man, on whom his eyes is fixed, is juſt arrived at the next ſtanding pivot man; each then from that next pivot man corrects the interior of his platoon upon his own pivot man; each then takes his place and remains ſteady on the right of his platoon.

Wheeling in column on a fixed point. If the column is in movement, and platoons are ſucceſſively to *wheel* into a new direction, each officer, to whatever

ever hand he is to wheel, gives his word from the point he is then placed at, whether in front, or on the flank. If on the wheeling flank, he conducts it. If he is on the ſtanding flank, he ſteps out two or three paces, the better to ſee that his platoon wheels quick, with a lengthy ſtep, and that he may time his word *Halt*; this done, he is to fall back to his place on the pivot flank, no longer to look to his platoon, but having his eye fixed on the officer of the preceding platoon, he is to give his word *March* at the inſtant that officer is taking the laſt ſtep which eſtabliſhes the proper diſtance betwixt the platoons.

On the pivot flank.

When an officer is marching on the pivot flank, he is to be anſwerable for diſtance and covering; theſe circumſtances alone muſt ſolely engage his whole attention; he can only occaſionally give a glance of his eye towards his platoon, which muſt dreſs to him of courſe, and without any particular direction.

Countermarch of platoons,

When platoons in column are each to countermarch on its own ground, the officer, when his platoon faces, goes to that flank, which is to become the pivot flank, conducts his platoon in file, and cloſes its leader to the ſerjeant, who has remained to mark the pivot, *halts*, *fronts*, and dreſſes it ſquare; he then places himſelf where the ſerjeant ſtood.

In line.

When the battalion marches in line, officers then become individuals, equally attentive as the ſoldier; nor can officers then be attentive to any thing but to the correctneſs of their own perſonal march, every operation then depends on the word from the commanding officer, who MOVES, HALTS, and DRESSES the battalion. Whenever the battalion is in line, officers give no commands, except in firings.

In file.

When the platoons of a column *file* ſeparately to a flank, the officer conducts the head, and when he arrives within thirty paces of the new poſition, in which he is to form, he detatches his ſerjeant to mark the point at which he is to place his pivot front rank man, either in filing to front or rear; the officer ſtops at that ſerjeant, and *halt*, *fronts*, and *dreſſes* his platoon cloſe to the ſerjeant; he then himſelf, after correcting his platoon, replaces the ſerjeant, who falls back to the rear rank. In FILING, diſtances and dreſſing are taken from that hand to which by a face of the platoons, the whole would ſtand fronted in column, and

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the line breaks into column towards the directing point. The leaders of the third, fourth, &c. platoons, from the directing flank, are never to overpaſs the ſtraight line which joins the heads of the firſt and ſecond, but are, if any thing, to be behind it, till they arrive and halt exactly in the new line. In movements to the rear, diſtances and dreſſing are always taken from the ſame point to which they would be made if the movement was to the front, that is, from the left, in going to the rear, if it ſhould be from the right, in going to the front.

Leading officer. On the leading platoon officer of the column, much of the preciſion of march depends; he muſt lead at an equal, ſteady pace; he muſt lead on two objects either given to him, or which he himſelf takes up on every alteration of poſition; this demands his utmoſt attention; nor muſt he allow it to be diverted by looking at his platoon, the care of whoſe regularity depends on the other officers, and non-commiſſioned officers, belonging to it. The ſecond platoon officer muſt alſo be ſhewn, and know the points on which the firſt leads; he is always to keep that firſt officer and thoſe points in a line, and thoſe two officers, together with the placed mounted officers thus become a direction for the other pivot officers to cover. In marching in open column, the covering ſerjeants are placed behind the ſecond file from the pivot officers, that the officers may the more correctly ſee and cover each other in column.

When pivots march. In the column of march, after the word HALT is given, no one is to move, and pivots particularly muſt remain where they are then placed. In this ſituation, when ordered to FORM, each platoon WHEELS up to its adjoining pivot; the whole will then, perhaps (as in the caſe of marching on a road, along the different turnings of a height, &c. &c.) be in a winding line, and muſt not attempt to get into a ſtraight line, unleſs ſo ordered by the commanding officer to anſwer ſome particular object.

Wheeling backwards. When the platoon wheels BACKWARDS, from line into column, the ſituation and buſineſs of the officer is the ſame as when wheeling forwards. And he *halts* and *dreſſes* from his pivot flank, which he gains during the wheel.

In cloſe columns. In cloſe column, diviſion officers are on the pivot flanks. In forming line, before the diviſions face, they are ſhifted to the leading flank, if neceſſary. The officer of each

ſtops

ſtops in his own perſon when the diviſion nearer to the forming point than himſelf receives the word *Halt, front*. He allows his ſerjeant to proceed with the diviſion; at the due inſtant gives the word *Halt, Front, Dreſs*, and as ſoon as the front of his diviſion is clear, the word *March* conducting it into line. Before the diviſion arrives within three or four paces of its ground, the officer will have ſtepped out nimbly to the flank of the preceding diviſion and will be thus ready to give the word *Halt, Dreſs*, at the inſtant his inward flank man joins the preceding diviſion. The men dreſs by the formed part of the line, and the officer corrects them on the known diſtant point. He then reſumes his platoon place, which has been preſerved by a ſerjeant. When the cloſe column, or part of it, forms line on a rear diviſion, the officer of each, when the one behind him halts, fronts, will ſtep nimbly round to the rear (and without impeding his diviſion, allow his ſerjeant to proceed), from thence he can better judge the proper moment of giving his words *Halt, Front*, to his diviſion; he then places himſelf on its inward flank, and *marches* up when his front is clear.

Colours.

The officer of one of the center platoons is always in open column to preſerve diſtance for the colour files. The colours wheel up into column, with the leading center platoon, and place themſelves behind the third file of men from its pivot flank; when the line forms, they cloſe in to that flank.

In front diviſions.

When officers march in front of their diviſions, they muſt in their own perſons keep ſo cloſe to the preceding ones, as not to hinder the flank of their own diviſion from preſerving its proper diſtance.

Wheels in column of march.

When the head of a column of march changes its direction, and that marching in an alignement is not in queſtion, inſtead of making regular wheels on fixed points, the officer who conducts the leading diviſion will often be directed gradually to bring it round into the new direction, by the turn of the outward ſhoulder, making both his flanks continue moveable; but each ſucceeding diviſion, without the formality of command, or halt, does the ſame thing, the whole attention reſting on each pivot flank, which at no rate muſt encreaſe its diſtance; but during this operation preſerves the ſame equality of time and length of ſtep at which it was before moving.

Cloſe column

On all occaſions of forming in line, either by wheeling up from open column, or in moving up from cloſe column, or in marching up from echellon, &c. the conducting officer moves nimbly to his point d'appui, ſome paces before the arrival of his diviſion in the line, and from thence gives his word to *Halt*, and inſtantly dreſſes it.

Supernumerary rank.

Officers and ſerjeants of the SUPERNUMERARY rank are in the rear of their reſpective companies, when the battalion is halted, or marching in line, they are three paces from the rear rank. In open column, they are within one pace of the rear rank. In cloſe column they go on the flank of their diviſion which is not the pivot. Their great attention during movements is, that files are correct, ranks kept up, and that perfect order is preſerved among the ſoldiers, circumſtances in which they greatly aſſiſt the platoon officer, who having the important objects of diſtance and covering of pivots to obſerve, cannot in ſuch ſituation be giving minute directions to his platoon, without loſing ſight of his more material duties. During the firings, the ſupernumerary rank, aſſiſted by the platoon ſerjeants, are to keep the rear ranks well cloſed up to the front, and to prevent any break beginning in the rear.

Staff.

The STAFF (adjutant excepted) in line are three paces behind the muſic. In parade at open ranks, they are on the right of the grenadier front rank.

Adjutant gives point.

It is the particular buſineſs of the ADJUTANT at all times to aſcertain the direction on which the column is to move, or on which the formation of the line is to be made. For this purpoſe he is mounted, otherwiſe he could not properly diſcharge this important duty; and he can be much aſſiſted in it, by having two or three camp colour men, or non-commiſſioned officers properly trained to line themſelves quickly with any two given points. He is to take care, that the point where the battalion in column enters an alignement, is aſcertained to it. When it is moving in that alignement, that two points a head of the column are always prepared. When it wheels up into line, that a point beyond each flank in that line is aſcertained. When the line is to be prolonged, and has wheeled backward by diviſions, that two points in the exact line of the pivots are ready for its march. When the cloſe column is to form

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in line, that a point to each flank is given. When the battalion changes position, either by files or by the diagonal march of divisions, that there are points given on which the pivots of files will cover, and can dress their divisions upon, from their several points of appui. In short, that upon all occasions, fixed points of forming, dressing, and march, are given, except in advancing in line, where the ascertaining such points does not depend on the Adjutant.

Echellon. When the battalion changes position by the echellon march, the named division wheels its 8th file into the new direction. The other divisions wheel their 8th file half the number of paces as the named one. The serjeant is on the outward flank, the officer on the inward flank of each division. At the word MARCH, they move on, preserving their relative distance, and covering of pivots from before them, and just before the inward flank of each division arrives at the outward flank of its preceding one, which is already halted in line, its officer places himself before that flank; and when his inward man touches it, he gives his word *Halt*, *Dress up*, if the movement is to the front, and dresses his division on the distant prepared flank point, so that his division is steadied before the arrival of the next one. When the change is made to the rear, the retiring part *faces* about before the division wheels are made, proceeds as above, and each officer gives the word *halt*, *front*, *dress back*, to his division when its inward man touches the preceding formed one.

Attentions of commanding Officers of Battalions.

The battalion may be considered to the line, what the platoon is to the battalion.

Field Officers mounted. Commanding and Field Officers are always to be mounted, and unless they are active on horseback, it is impossible for them to see, to correct, to prevent mistakes, or to move with that dispatch which is necessary from one point to another.

Commands. Whatever operation is to be performed by the whole of the battalion at once, is done upon the word from the

commanding officer, without any repetition being made by platoon officers; he puts it in *motion* and *halts* it, whether in line or column; he *wheels* it from line into column; and from column into line; he *orders* arms to be *carried*, *fupported*, &c. he *dreffes* it from the center, when it has marched in line, and halts, and from what was the leading flank when it has *wheeled* up from column into line.

Points of march. Before the column marches, the commanding officer ascertains *points* to the leading officer, and when he intends to change the direction of the march he gives new points, and he watches over the juft leading of the column. He takes care that all *wheels* of platoons are made at the identical point where the leading platoon wheeled; that all *doublings* of fub-divifions are made fucceffively in the fame manner, and at the fame point; and that *forming* up to platoons is made at the fpot where the firft forming up is made.—That in all diminutions of the front, the natural order of the column is preferved, whether the right or left of the battalion leads.—That a column of half platoons occupies no more fpace than a column of whole platoons, viz. juft fufficient to wheel up into battalion.

Halt of the column. When the open column marching in an alignement is to *form* in a ftraight line, and for that purpofe *halts*; the inftant that it does halt, the commanding officer from the head of the battalion at that inftant corrects the pivot files of men (which ought not to be neceffary) in the true line, and upon a near point.—But if the *march* is making in a winding direction, and that the intention is not to form, or not to take up a ftraight line, the platoons remain on the ground on which they *halt*, and do not move in any fhape, until they receive a further *order*, either to form in line; or firft to cover, and then to form; or to continue the march.

Dreffing. The commanding officer always conducts the head of his battalion column to the point at which it is to *enter* a new line, and he takes care in time to dispatch a mounted officer to afcertain that point.—When the platoons *wheel* up into line, he immediately (if neceffary) corrects the dreffing of the battalion from the flank which led when in column, and that generally upon a point beyond the other flank.

Command in line. When acting in line with others, the commanding officer of each battalion conforms to the movements of the regu-

regulating one, and from it takes, and rapidly repeats his words of *Halt*, *Wheel*, *March*, &c. and the leaſt delay in repeating the words *Halt*, or *March*, muſt undoubtedly diſorder the line in proportion to that delay, for the whole of a line ſhould *march* or *Halt*, at the ſame inſtant.

In line, the commanding officer is in rear of the colours, from thence, by marked cautions, he makes his battalion *ſtep out*, or *ſtep ſhort*, or *incline*, as is neceſſary to preſerve its place in the general line; his great attention is to ſee and prevent the beginning of faults, and not wait till they have had their effect; by watching and regulating his advanced ſerjeants, he beſt regulates his battalion; the ſquareneſs of the march, the compactneſs of the files, and the equality of ſtep, are the great objects he is to have in view.—The other mounted officers are behind the wings, and can aſſiſt much in preventing faults, and in correcting them. Attentions in line.

All the battalions of a line muſt *halt* at the ſame inſtant in conſequence of that word, repeated by commanding officers, whether they are correct or not in line.—*Each* half battalion from its own colour, and the men looking to it, will be immediately dreſſed on the colours of the next adjoining battalion; by this means a general continued line will be obtained, and at any rate, a ſtraight one between each two colours; and if all the colours ſhould have truly halted in one line, the whole corps will be completely formed in a ſtraight line.—But if the *halt* is not juſtly made and that a better line muſt be obtained, the colours of the defective battalions will be brought into the general line; the platoon officers will quickly *arrange* themſelves, who will be ordered to the *right*, and the men will in an inſtant *move* up; too much celerity cannot be uſed in completing this operation. Dreſſing in line.

A ſingle battalion, when it halts, is thus dreſſed on its right or left center company, and is therefore in a ſtraight line.—Two battalions dreſs each from its center on each other's colours, their outward wings conforming, and are therefore in a ſtraight line.—Three or more battalions dreſs from the center of each on their next colour; and therefore if all the colours halt in a line, the line of the whole will be ſtraight: if they are not in a line, the general line will not be ſtraight (till a ſpecial correction is made), but no flank will be thrown out of the general direction.

When

When a battalion retires and *halts*, it ought never to remain in that ſituation, but be immediately faced about, and dreſſed to the proper front.

Interval. The greateſt fault that a battalion in line can make is increaſing its interval; bad dreſſing may be remedied without danger, but a falſe diſtance preſents a weak part to an enemy, and is not to be cloſed, without a hazardous monement, and great operation of the line.

Aid in exerciſe. Commanding officers cannot take too much precaution to aſcertain true points in the line in which they are to form, before the arrival of their battalions in it.

When a battalion is exerciſing ſingly, a commanding officer may have two camp colour bearers behind each flank properly trained, and ready to run out to that flank, to give points of marching, forming, or dreſſing upon the true line. In doing which, one flank of the battalion is generally conſidered as in that line, and often both.

Attentions. Words of command cannot be ſpecified for all the variety of circumſtances and ſituations that occur; but commanding officers being themſelves clear in what is to be done, ſhould by diſtinct and explicit orders, which they divide and adapt for the occaſion, lead their battalions through all the points of execution with preciſion; this will always be found the ſhorteſt path, nor on any account ſhould any operation, more eſpecially the correction of an error or miſtake (once a battalion is aſſembled under arms) be performed in a careleſs or ſlovenly manner, which will always be the caſe if the commander's orders are not pointed, loud and ſufficiently explanatory.

Cloſe column. A battalion *cloſe* column forms in line on its front diviſion, on its rear diviſion, or on a central one, according as circumſtances require; and in all caſes the line formed upon is that on which the head of the column or columns is halted before the formation begins, and therefore the diviſion on which each battalion at any time forms, moves up at the proper inſtant, and halts on that line.—When ſeveral cloſe battalions, ſtanding on the line, are to extend and form, the regulating and named battalion *only* can be obliged to form on a central diviſion: *each* of the others will form on its front, or rear diviſion, viz. on that which firſt arrives at its ground, where it *halts*, *fronts*, and occupies its proper place, while the others move on, and ſucceſſively come up to it.

In

In forming line from close column, points must be given beyond both flanks in the direction of the line, and a mounted officer halts, and fronts each division, which is especially necessary for those that form upon a rear one, although less so for those that form upon a front one.—The dressing and correction of the line is from the first formed division towards the other flank, and all the eyes of the battalion are of course turned to that first formed division. Forming in

The same number of *points* are required for the march in an alignement, and wheeling up into line of an open column of one battalion, as for that of several battalions, viz. *one* where the line is entered, and (always) *two* beyond the head of the column.—Therefore, although these precautions may appear formal for the movements of the battalion when single, yet are they necessary in all its exercises; when it is recollected, that such battalion is in the place of and must consider itself as the leading one of the column, on whose correct position those of every following one depends.—The same exactness is required in every extention from close column into line, and in every forming and change of position that the battalion makes. In fine, in order to qualify the battalion for acting in general line; it must at its single exercises work on points fixed and relative, and make no chance and accidental movements and formations. As many points are required for one battalion as for several

Although on most occasions of movement and formation, and at all times in instruction, determined *points* marked by detached and mounted officers, are given: yet such helps cannot be expected or depended on, when the line is advancing on an enemy, when a corps is harassed in its retreat, and when it is unsafe to send out officers, &c. In such situations every thing will depend on the eye and judgment of conducting officers, who must preserve such direction of movement, and seize such accidental points as present themselves, and lead to the object which is to be accomplished. In all situations exact points of march cannot be given

In whatever shape a battalion is moving, the commanding officer is never to lose sight of this great *principle*, that the battalion should at no time cover more ground than its proper extent when formed in line.—Therefore if he is marching in line he must take care that his files do not open; and if he is marching in column, his great attention is The battalion in no situation covers more ground than the proper extent of its front.

is that his divisions do not open. For this purpose his march must be just, and compact, his wheels quick, and all doublings up, or back, which alter the extent of front, must be made so as not to impede the general movement of the column or to change its distances.—When the front is to diminish, he must see that the doubling division slackens its pace, and when disengaged from the other division, that it inclines well up, quick, and covers, thereby not impeding the division behind it. When the front is to be increased, the moving up division does it quick and by oblique marching.

Marching in an alignement.

The commanding officer must recollect, in the winding movements of the *open column of march*—that the wheeling distances must be just; that the pivots are to follow on the exact tract, which the leading one has traced out, that the whole, when ordered, halt on the precise ground they then occupy; and that when they wheel up and form, the line will not then be a continued, but probably an irregular curved one.—But if a straight line is to be entered and formed upon, from the point where the head enters, and not sooner, and where a mounted officer remains posted, does every platoon pivot officer begin to cover in the true line, to march in that line, and to preserve his true distance: nor must any obstacle that can possibly be surmounted, ever force the pivot officers out of that line; although the men of their platoon, when it becomes necessary, may open or widen their files from them. And if the pivots on account of any material obstacle are thrown for a time out of the line, they should always, if possible, move to the hand which carries them behind the line, and again re-enter it when they can; and for which purpose an officer, or non-commissioned officer, should be placed where they are to re-enter it. In marching in the alignement, the commanding officer should frequently place *himself* in it, with a glance of the eye see whether his files preserve it, and correct them if necessary.

As *one* field officer at a time must command the battalion, the others present can only act in aid of him, nor can their situation in all cases be ascertained; but should the commanding officer not be at the head of the open column (when it marches, and particularly when it halts) to correct if necessary, the pivots in the general line, another field officer, or the leading officer, if no field officer is there,

there, ſhould inſtantly attend to it, that the wheeling up may not be delayed. If in the courſe of exerciſe and inſtruction, the commanding officer is not behind the center when the battalion marches in line or halts, another field officer from that ſituation can immediately give every proper aid in movement, or in lining as it ought when halted; and in every caſe it muſt be evident in what manner the commanding officer can be aſſiſted.

Wheeling backward.

When the line is to break and wheel into open column of march, in almoſt all caſes it is better done by wheeling *backward* then forward, for the wheel is in this manner made on the pivot flanks; and although diviſions may be unequal, yet theſe flanks cover after the wheel, an advantage which is loſt if the wheels are made forward.

Attentions to Echellon.

When a battalion makes a retired ECHELLON, or part of an echellon of a conſiderable line: the commanding officer muſt take great care to regulate his movements by thoſe of the one preceeding him, viz. that he preſerves his parallelifm; his ordered diſtance; his proper flank interval; and when the leading echellons halt, and that he is to move up into line, that the outward flank is not thrown too forward (which without great attention will happen) and thereby perhaps be expoſed to the enemies enfilade.

Commanding officers of regiments, brigades, or larger bodies, are moveable according to circumſtances, and ſhould by no means conſider the center of ſuch bodies as their general poſt in exerciſe or movements, or expect by the exertion of one voice, from one fixed ſituation, to command and direct the whole; their preſence is more frequently required near one or the other flank; in general they ſhould be at the conducting point of movement or formation, and to that addreſs their orders by voice or meſſage; for if that point is led, or placed in the direction it ſhould take, there is little danger of the parts of the body not properly and ſucceſſively conforming to it.

There are many ſituations in the movements of great bodies, where commands, that are not immediately to influence the whole, are not given loud, but quietly, to the directing body to whoſe ſituation the reſt by the eye conform; as when the head of an open column is ordered to halt, that the reſt of the diviſions may move on, and ſucceſſively ſtop in cloſe column; and on all occaſions where parts only of a large body are to march, or

halt ſucceſſively, commanding officers of regiments ſhould have an attention to give their commands in ſuch manner as not to produce an alteration in thoſe points that are not meant to be influenced by them at that inſtant.

Where a large body is marching in column or columns, through narrow ground, and when its parts are to be aſſembled beyond the defilé in ſeveral lines, in a compact manner behind each other, ſuch parts are not to begin to aſſemble when the leading one does, but the head of each line is ſucceſſively firſt to come up to the ground on which it is to ſtand, and when it there halts, its proper followers (and not before) move into line with it, and thereby do not impede the bodies that are behind them, which are ſtill in the defilé, and are to perform the ſame operation.

Preciſion of movement depends altogether on the inſtant circulation of commands of execution, and that on the attention of officers to the point they may be expected to come from, unleſs the whole of a body, however large, is put in motion at the ſame inſtant, a column will be extended, and a line will be ill dreſſed, and with falſe intervals.

Officers muſt particularly attend to the difference between changes of direction made by *Wheel*, and by *Shoulder forward*. In the firſt caſe, one flank remains fixed, while the other is on the wheel; in the ſecond caſe, both flanks continue in motion. *Shoulder forward*, applies to a ſmall front, and to a column of march, where the change of direction is to be made gradually, without an alteration of the pace. In proportion to the front of the body ſo changing, muſt be the degree of ſweep made by both flanks; and in all caſes the reverſe flank conforms to the pace of the pivot flank, and in no caſe can it be made ſhort and quick, otherwiſe it becomes a wheel.

Regulations in Firing.

1. The advance of the battalion ſhould inſtantly ſucceed the forming of the line; and when it arrives and halts at the point where it is to fire, the firing ought inſtantly to commence at the word *halt*; for the battalion having been apprized, during the march, of the nature of the required firing, no improper delay need therefore be made.

2.

2. The greateſt care is to be taken by the officers and under officers in the rear (whoſe principal attention this is) that the rear ranks are well locked up in the firings, and that in loading they do not fall back.

3. The line, if retiring, *Halt*, *fronts*, at one command; and inſtantly begins firing, having been apprized during its movement of the nature of the firing.

4. The pauſe betwixt each of the firing words—*Make-ready! preſent! fire!* is the ſame as the ordinary time, viz. the 75th part of a minute, and no other pauſe is to be made betwixt the words.

5. In firing *Wings by Companies*: Each wing carries on its fire independant, and without regard to the other wing, whether it fires from the center to the flanks, or from the flanks to the center.—If there are five companies in the wing, two pauſes will be made betwixt the *fire* of each, and the *make-ready* of the ſucceeding one.—If there are four companies in the wing, three pauſes will be made betwixt the *fire* of each, and the *make ready* of the ſucceeding one.—This will allow ſufficient time for the firſt company to have again loaded, and ſhouldered at the time the laſt company fires, and will eſtabliſh proper intervals between each.

6. In firing by *grand diviſions*, three pauſes will be made betwixt the *fire* of each diviſion, and the *make-ready* of the ſucceeding one.

7. In firing by *Wings*.—One wing will make ready the inſtant the other is ſhouldering.—The commanding officer of the battalion fires the wings.

8. In firing companies by *Files*.—Each company fires independant.—When the right file preſents, the next makes ready, and ſo on.—After the firſt fire, each man as he loads comes to a recover, and the files again fires without waiting for any other; the rear rank men are to have their eyes on their front rank men, and be guided by, and preſent with them.

9. In general after the march in, and halt of the battalion, company, or platoon firing ſhould begin from the center, and not from the flanks.—In other caſes, and in ſucceſſive formations, it may begin from whatever diviſion firſt arrives, and halts on the ground.

Firing in line.

Object of fire.

1ſt. The chief object of fire againſt cavalry, is to keep them at a diſtance, and to deter them from the attack; as their movements are rapid, a reſerve is always kept up.—But when fire commences againſt infantry, it cannot (conſiſtent with order and other circumſtances) be too heavy or too quick while it laſts, and till the enemy is beaten or repulſed.

2d. The fire of 3 ranks ſtanding, is hardly with our preſent arms to be required; eſpecially if the ground be broken, and that the ſoldiers are loaded with their knapſacks.

Defenſive fire.

3d. Where infantry are poſted on heights that are to be defended by the fire of muſquetry; the front rank will kneel, that one third of the fire that may be given ſhould not be loſt, for otherwiſe the rear-rank, in ſuch ſituation, could not ſufficiently incline their pieces to raiſe the ſlope.—As ſoldiers generally preſent too high, and as fire is of the greateſt conſequence to troops that are on the defenſive, and who are poſted if poſſible on commanding grounds, the habitual mode of firing ſhould therefore be rather at a low level than a high one; and the fire of the front rank kneeling, being the moſt efficacious as being the moſt raſing, ſhould not be diſpenſed with when it can be ſafely and uſefully employed.

In line advancing.

4th. When infantry marches in line to attack an enemy, and in advancing makes uſe of its fire; it is perhaps better to fire the two firſt rank only ſtanding, reſerving the 3d. than to make the front rank kneel and to fire the whole: but volleys fired at a conſiderable diſtance, or on a retiring enemy, may be given by the three ranks, the front one kneeling.

Platoon firing.

5th. A line poſted, or arriving at a fixed ſituation, will fire by platoons, each battalion independant; and ſuch firing generally commencing from the center of each.—The firſt fire of each battalion will be regular, and eſtabliſh intervals; after the firſt fire; each platoon ſhall continue to fire as ſoon as it is loaded, independent and as quick as it can, till the battalion or line is ordered to ceaſe.

File firing.

6th. Behind a parapet, hedge, or abbatis, the two firſt ranks only can fire, and ſuch firing may be *file firing*, deliberate

liberate and cool, the two men of the ſame file always firing together; it may begin from the right or left of platoons, and ſhould be taught in ſituations adapted to it, not in open ground.—Should the parapet, hedge, or abbatis be but little raiſed, platoon firing may be uſed. This mode of firing is very galling if well kept up; it is ſometimes uſed on rejoicing days, when it gets the name of a *feue de joie.*

7th. *Oblique firing* by battalions, is advantageous on many occaſions; as when it is proper or that time does not allow to give an oblique direction to part of a line, or that their fire in this manner can be thrown againſt the opening of a defile, the flanks of a column, or againſt cavalry or infantry that direct their attack on ſome particular battalion or portion of the line Oblique firing.

8th. As long as the fire by battalions, half battalions, or companies, can be kept up regular, it is highly advantageous and can be at any time ſtopped; but ſhould file firing be allowed and once begun, unleſs troops are exceeding cool and well diſciplined, it will be difficult to make it finiſh, and to make them advance in order. Regularity of firing.

9th. When a line halts at its points of firing, no time is to be loſt in ſcrupulous dreſſing, and the firing is inſtantly to commence.—But a line that halts and is not to fire, or when its firing ceaſes after the halt, may immediately be ordered to dreſs from colours to colours.

10th. The attention of the officers and non-commiſſioned officers of the rear to the locking up of the ranks in firing, cannot be too often repeated.

Firing at the Target.

THE importance of a well directed fire is generally acknowledged. To attain this eſſential object of military inſtruction, the following method ought to be frequently practiſed:

One or more targets muſt be prepared for each detachment of men, each target muſt be of five feet nine inches in height and twenty one inches in breadth, it ſhould be painted acroſs, the middle with a colour that will ſtrike the eye, about three inches in breadth; the

the upper end ought alſo to be painted in the ſame manner.

The men muſt at firſt fire at 50 toiſes diſtance, then at 100, and laſtly at 150.

At 50, and 100 toiſes they will aim at the lower mark, at 150, they will aim at the upper; at firſt, they will fire ſingly; when they are able to fire with preciſion, they may be accuſtomed to fire at the word of command. They muſt be taught to place the butt of the firelock properly againſt the ſhoulder at the preſent, to ſupport the barrel ſteadily with the left arm, and level expeditiously the breach of the barrel and the ſight exactly on the point at which they are to aim. The word *Recover Arms*, ought to be given often after the word *Preſent*, that they may acquire a habit of levelling expeditiously at the object. Particular care muſt be taken that on the word *Fire*, they draw the trigger ſharply without ſtiring the head or altering in the ſmalleſt poſſible degree the direction of the firelock; and to enable the inſtructor to obſerve this important point, they muſt remain at the preſent till the word *Load*.

This exerciſe is to take place every year, after the Militia has been inſtructed in firing with blank cartridges.

The Officers ought to pay particular attention to the following remarks: "The end to be attained in firing is is not to fire the greateſt number of ſhots in a given time; but to make every ſhot effectual. This is to be done, by ſimplifying the manner in which the firing is to be made, and in making the men properly acquainted with the carrying and bearings of the pieces; and finally to teach them at what diſtance a reliance is to be placed on the fire of musketry, and how to guide it properly with reſpect to the ground, circumſtances, and the arms of the enemy: in a word, when it ought to be laid aſide for the charge of the bayonet."

"It is at 80 toiſes that the fire of musketry begins to have a conſiderable effect; but the proper direction is only to be acquired by the repeated uſe of target firing; the target ought to be placed at different known diſtances, ſometimes on deſcending ground, in a hallow, on riſing ground, on a level, and on an eminence; and the men ought to be perfectly familiar in levelling at the proper part of the object of his fire according to the ſituation and

and diſtance at which it is placed. There are, in that reſpect, proportions which ought to be conſidered as axioms, and which may be taught the men without explaining the theory on which they are founded: for inſtance, if a battalion of the enemy is at 300 toiſes diſtant, in front, the aim muſt be about three feet higher than their heads, at 200 toiſes a foot and a half above their heads, at 150 toiſes at their hats at 100 toiſes at the middle of the body; at 50 toiſes about the knees, but never lower."

Order for forming the Parade of a Battalion.

THE men having aſſembled at their officers quarters,* are to march under the direction of an officer of each company, to the General Parade, and the ſtricteſt ſilence is to be obſerved; at fifty yards of the ground upon which the Battalion is to be formed, the officer will order the company to *halt*, *carry arms*, and march in ordinary time, to an allotted ſtation in the Battalion; he muſt be very particular in taking the diſtance for his company in open column from the company in front of him; when he has got his proper diſtance, he gives the words of command, *order arms*, *ſtand at ease*.

The Captain or officer commanding ſuch company will repair to the parade, for the purpoſe of minutely examining the arms, dreſs and accoutrements of the men.

Words of Command given by the Captain.

Attention.
Rear Rank, take Open Order.
March.
Order arms.
Handle arms.
Right face.
Draw Ramrods.

As ſoon as the ramrod is drawn, each private will place it into the barrel, the round end of the ramrod on the heel of the bayonet, about three inches forward; the inſtant the officer approaches the firſt file, the ramrod will be briskly thrown into the barrel, ſo as effectually to ring within it, and then be placed as before; the officer will care-

* If the men are with arms, they will fall-in with bayonets fixed and ſhouldered arms.

carefully examine the nob of the ramrod, to ſee whether any dirt or ruſt be attached to it.

Return Ramrods.
Eaſe arms.
Front.

N. B. The company will *front* from a motion made by the flugal-man in the ſame manner that it faced to the right.

Shoulder arms.
Port arms.
Open pans.

The officers will carefully and minutely inſpect every part that is viſible of the lock, &c. ſee that the pan is bright and clean, and the touch-hole perfectly clear; if they ſhould obſerve any duſt about the latter, or ſhould ſuſpect that the aperture is not clear to the chamber, they will either order the man to uſe his pricker, or make him blow down the barrel, after having directed him to

Shoulder arms.
Order arms.
Unfix bayonet.
Butt to the front.

The officers will apply their hands to the touch-hole, whilſt the men blow down their barrels; this ſhould invariably be practiſed before the battalion goes to exerciſe with cartridge; on theſe occaſions the above mentioned words of command will be adopted, with the following ones:

Order arms.
Fix bayonets.
Shoulder arms.
Port arms.

The Officer or Officers will continue their inſpection of pans, flints, or drivers.

Shut pans.
Shoulder arms.
Order arms.
Unfix bayonet.
Stand at eaſe.
Open your pouches.

The Officers inſpect the men's ammunition, and when the men have ſhut their pouches, the officer inſpects the men's

men's cloathes, and appointments of the company will likewife fee that the brufhes, prickers, turnfcrews and worms, are in good order and properly fixed; the prickers and brufhes are hang beneath the breaft plate, efpecially at infpections.

Rear Rank, trail arms.
Take eafe order.
March.
Order arms.
Stand at eafe.

After which he will leave it to the direction of the Adjutant.

N. B. A very excellent practice has been adopted in fome Regiments to afcertain the nicety of diftances, on which the true formation of a battalion wholly depends. This is by fronting the pivot men and marching them one or two paces forward from their feveral flanks, and facing them again to right or left (as the cafe may be) the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major are thus enabled to form a moft accurate judgment from the two extremes of the rectilinear fituation of thefe important points; to which the different divifions, &c. will be attached by the *files* to the right or left.

When the Commanding Officer comes on the parade, he orders the Adjutant to form the parade, who gives the following words of command, viz.

Column, Attention.
Shoulder arms.
Officers, take poft.

The Officers on all duties under arms are to have their fwords drawn, without waiting for any words of command for that purpofe; the Commanding officer then gives the following words of command.

By Companies, to the Left wheel into line.
March.
Rear Rank, take open order.
March.

The Commanding Officer orders the Adjutant to collect the Reports.

N. B. No compliments pafs between the officers and the adjutant, either for dropping the fword, or otherwife.

The Reports having been collected by the Adjutant from the Officers ftanding on the flanks of the column, or at

open order in front of the Battalion, and by him delivered to the Major who will give them to the Colonel, or to the Lieutenant Colonel;

The commanding officer, will *open* the *ranks*. A regiment is ſeldom diſmiſſed from a parade, without going through the Manual exerciſe or ſome manœuvres. As ſoon as the Manual exerciſe is over.

Rear Rank, take cloſe order.
March.
Order arms.
Unfix Bayonets.
Shoulder arms.

If the commanding officer makes a ſignal to the officers to fall out, the officers ſheath their ſwords.

The adjutant then marches the battalion; if the battalion has been firing powder, it is always diſmiſſed with bayonets fixed.

N. B. All officers, not in the ranks, are to place themſelves in the rear of the Commanding officer of the parade.

Whenever the regiment parades with arms, the adjutant will order the men to *fix bayonets* and *ſhoulder arms*: till the Commanding officer arrives on the parade, he will either make them, *order arms*, or *support arms*, but as ſoon as he appears, they will *carry arms*.

The Battalion is never to be diſmiſſed on the grand parade, but marched off, in a body, to ſome diſtance: it will then *halt*, and the officers commanding companies, will march off their men to their own private parades, and there diſmiſs them.

If a party of men with arms paſt the guard, it will turn out, and ſhould a drum be beat, the guard is to preſent arms, and the drummer of it will beat a march. When no drum is beat, the guard remains ſhouldered.

Review of a Battalion of Infantry.

The Battalion to be reviewed being drawn up in open order, the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel advance diſmounted to their places, the Major on horſeback in his place, a Camp colours is previouſly placed eighty or a hundred

dred paces in front of the center of the battalion, which being conſidered as the ſtation of the reviewing officer, is the point to work upon, and to which all the movements are relative.

In this diſpoſition they await the arrival of the reviewing General, who, having preſented himſelf before the center at fifty or ſixty paces diſtance, is received with a general ſalute, the battalion preſents arms, the Officers ſalute, and the Muſic play, the Colours ſalute thoſe only who from their rank are entitled to that honour; the General then moves towards the right, and paſſes along the rear without receiving any further compliment; the muſic ceaſe upon his having returned to the right flank of the battalion, and while he proceeds to place himſelf in the front, the rear rank are cloſed, and the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel will then mount on horſeback in rear of the center.

The Battalion in open column of companies is then put in motion, with the muſic and pioneers at its head; and points having been aſcertained by the adjutant for the exact and ſeveral wheelings of the diviſions, each company wheels, ſucceſſively on arriving at thoſe points; their Right ranks in marching paſt only four paces diſtant from the camp colour, the ſuppoſed ſituation of the General.

Each leader of a company, when he has advanced ſix paces from the ſecond wheeling point, changes quickly by the rear to the right flank of his company; when placed, he gives the word's *Eyes Right*; and upon arriving within fifty paces of the General *open rear ranks*, at which time the officers, whether ſupernumerary or otherwiſe, move three paces in front of their company, the captain on the right, the lieutenant on the left, and the enſign in the center. Covering ſerjeants move into the place quitted by the captain.

In marching paſt the reviewing general, the colonel is at the head of the leading company, the major a little behind on his left; the muſic ſix paces before them in two ranks, the pioneers in two ranks, are ſix paces before the muſic, having a corporal at their head to lead, the drummers and fifers are on the left flank of their reſpective companies. The lieutenant-colonel is in the rear, with the adjutant on his left, but ſomewhat behind; the muſic begins to play immediately after the leading company has

made the fecond wheel; the officers prepare to falute fix paces before the General, and recover their fwords when ten paces paft him; the commanding officer having falut-ed at the head of the battalion, places himfelf near the General and remains there till the rear has marched paft, the officers commanding companies having alfo paft the fame point by thirty paces, will each fucceffively clofe his rear ranks, and at this time each individual refumes the poft which he held when the column was firft in motion.

When the leading company arrives near the fourth wheeling point, the whole halt, mufic ceafes, and they march off in quick time with arms fupported; and upon arriving at the fixth wheel, arms are again carried, and having wheeled the mufic begin to play.

The battalion now marches paft the General in quick time, and at clofe order; the colonel and lieutenant-colonel, &c. are in the fame fituations, and the leading officers of each company change to its right by the rear, in the fame manner and at the fame time as before, but do not falute. The fupernumerary officers and ferjeants are in the rear of companies at one pace from the rear rank. When the head of the column arrives near the eighth wheeling point, mufic ceafes, it is halted in order to take up the ordinary ftep march, and when arrived at the point where the right of the battalion was originally placed, it is again halted, the mufic and pioneers go to their poffs behind the center, and the pivots being corrected, the battalion is wheeled into line.

The commanding officer having then given the caution that the Manual and Platoon Exercife (fhould it be required) will be performed, goes to the rear, and the major advancing to the front, gives the words of command; the officers and colours take their poffs in a line with the fupernumerary rank in the rear of the battalion, the colonel and lieutenant-colonel are in the rear of the colours, and the pioneers are formed nine paces beyond the rear, the mufic three behind them.

The major dreffes the rear rank for the platoon exercife, the officers and colours then refume their fituation in the line, and the exercife being finifhed, the major goes to his poft in rear of the fecond company (the third if the battalion conffts of eight companies), and the commanding officer having ordered to prime and load with cartridge, proceeds to execute the movement. *Wield*

Words of Command for a Review, including the Manual and Platoon Exercise, and the March.

The Ranks being at Open Order, and the Reviewing General having taken poft in the front, the following words of Command are given.

*** The words mark'd in CAPITALS are given by the Commander of the Battalion.—Thofe marked in *Italicks* are given by the Commander of the Company or Divifion.

Commanding Officer.		Words of Command by Officers of Companies.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
	PRESENT ARMS.	
	SHOULDER ARMS.	
	REAR RANKS, TAKE CLOSE ORDER, MARCH.	
	COMPANIES, ON THE LEFT BACKWARDS WHEEL, MARCH.	
		Halt dreſs.
	MARCH.	
	1ft wheel.	*Halt, left wheel. Halt dreſs, march.*
	2d	*Halt, left wheel. Halt dreſs, march.*
		Eyes right.
		Rear ranks, take open order.
		Rear ranks, take cloſe order.
		Halt,

Commanding Officer.		Words of Command by Officers of Companies.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
	3d wheel	*Halt, left wheel, Halt dreſs, march.* (1)
	HALT.	
	SUPPORT ARMS,	
	QUICK, MARCH.	
	4th	*Halt, left wheel, Halt dreſs, quick, march.*
	5th	*Halt, left wheel, Halt dreſs, quick, march.*
	6th	*Halt, left wheel, Halt dreſs, quick, march.*
		Eyes right.
	7th	*Halt, left wheel, Halt dreſs, quick, march.*
	CARRY ARMS.	
	HALT.	
	MARCH.	
	8th	*Halt, left wheel, Halt dreſs, march.*
	HALT.	
	LEFT WHEEL INTO, LINE.	
	MARCH.	*Halt dreſs.*

(1) Each officer commanding a company give all theſe words of command; to wheel to the left is repeated at every angle.

The

Commanding Officer.		Words of Command by Officers of Companies.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
The Battalion will go through the Manual and Platoon Exercise. (2)	REAR RANKS, TAKE OPEN ORDER, MARCH.	
	ORDER ARMS,	
	UNFIX BAYONETS,	
	SHOULDER ARMS,	
The Officers will take poft in the rear.	OFFICERS, TO THE RIGHT FACE, MARCH.	
	FRONT.	
	ORDER ARMS,	
	FIX BAYONETS,	
	SHOULDER ARMS,	
	PRESENT ARMS,	
	SHOULDER ARMS,	
The front rank only charges bayonets, the rear ranks port arms.	CHARGE BAYONETS,	
	SHOULDER ARMS,	
	REAR RANKS, TAKE CLOSE ORDER, (3) MARCH.	
Battalion,	MAKE READY,	
	PRESENT,	
	FIRE.	
	WITH CATRIDGE, PRIME AND LOAD. (4)	

The

(2) The major is now in front of the regiment, and gives the word of command—the colonel having taken poft in the rear.

(3) The officers having taken their pofts in front as at clofe order.

(4) The front rank in this cafe fires ftanding, if it was ordered to fire kneeling it would be commanded, and this is given by the colonel who replaces the major, the battalion having fhouldered.

Commanding Officer.		Words of Command by Officers of Companies.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
The line will advance,	MARCH. HALT.	
Fire two rounds by companies from flanks to center.		
Drum.		*Tom, Tom,* *Tom,* *Fire.*
The line will retire,	RIGHT ABOUT FACE, MARCH. HALT, FRONT.	
Fire two rounds by companies from center to flanks.		
Drum.		*Tom, Tom,* *Tom,* *Fire.*
The line will advance,	MARCH. HALT.	
Prepare for file firing.	COMMENCE INDEPENDENT FIRING.	
The line will advance,	MARCH. HALT.	
Fire a volly to the front.	MAKE READY, PRESENT, FIRE.	
The line will retire.	PRIME AND LOAD. RIGHT ABOUT FACE. MARCH. HALT, FRONT.	
The line will advance,	MARCH. HALT.	

Fire

Commanding Officer.		Words of Command by Officers of Companies.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
Fire a volly to the front, and after port arms,	MAKE READY, PRESENT, FIRE.	
	HALF COCK, ARMS, SHUT PANS, SHOULDER ARMS. REAR RANKS, TAKE OPEN ORDER, MARCH.	Moves out three
The line will advance,	MARCH, HALT.	paces in front.
General Salute.	PRESENT ARMS, SHOULDER ARMS. REAR RANKS, TAKE CLOSE ORDER, MARCH.	

N. B. After the General Salute, arms are afterwards fhouldered, rear ranks clofed, and the battalion marched back to quarters.

The following orders are to be ſtrictly attended too:

The officers of Militia muſt be taught to march in ſlow and quick time, the Wheelings, the Manual and Platoon exerciſes, the Sword Salute, and how to give the different words of Command in a full ſtrong voice.

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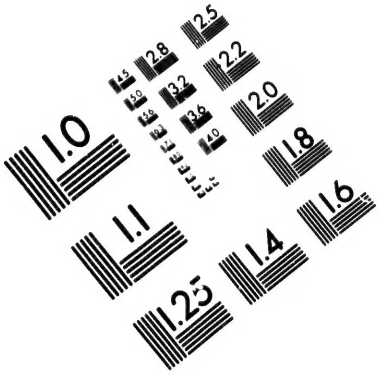

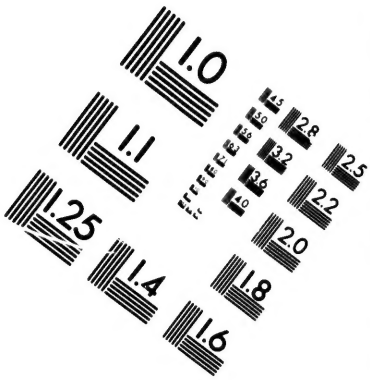

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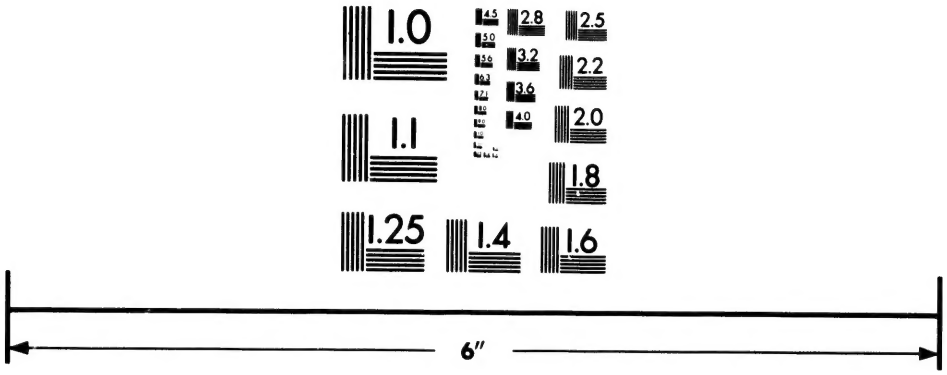

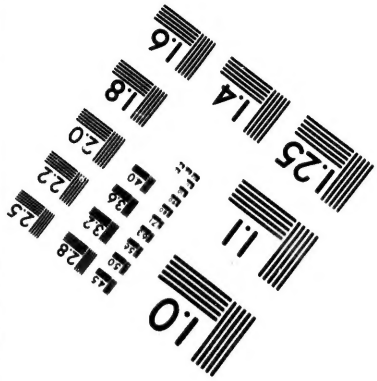

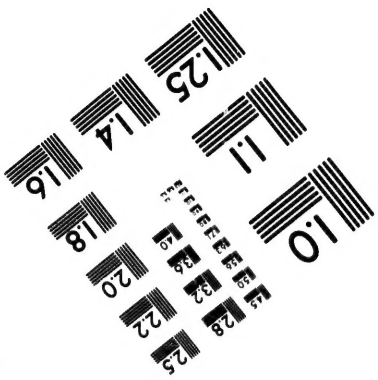

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